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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 118 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Lull At Night After Day Of Fury

400 INJURED ON MONDAY

Thirtyone Deaths

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT SEVERAL PLACES

Arson & Looting Continue

CASUALTIES AT A GLANCE

	Killed	*Injured*
Saturday	*4*	*96*
Sunday	*29*	*346*
Monday	*31*	*400*
Total	*64*	*842*

Yesterday was another black day in the history of Bombay. From early in the morning until after darkness set in an orgy of disorder and bloodshed raged in many localities of the city.

From 9 p.m., however, the situation quieted down, the streets assumed a deserted appearance, the stream of casualties flowing into the hospitals for the first time in three days ceased and there dawned at last the hope that perhaps the end of the trouble was in sight.

IS IT ONLY A LULL?

This is far from saying that the blood fued and the disturbances are at an end. It remains to be seen whether this is a mere lull due to temporary exhaustion.

The fury of the day was so intense that it may be that the forces of disorder have only suspended their activities to renew them after a night's rest. In many quarters the situation continues to wear an ugly aspect. Notably is this the case in Kamatipura, one of the great storm-centres of the day, and surrounding neighbourhood, in Bhuleshwar, Girgaon, Mandvi, Dongri, Null Bazaar and a few other places.

MORE EFFECTIVE MEASURES.

On the other hand, there is the hope that the more effective measures for control of the situation which were put in operation as the day wore on, may have been the cause of the more subdued aspect which was the feature of the situation every where after 9 p.m.

Police control was more strongly in evidence. Parties of sepoys were posted at all strategic points and patrols were on the move throughout the affected areas. The military were reinforced by 250 Indian tropps who were distributed at Mandvi, Pydhoni, Bhuleshwar etc., and posted at fixed points.

British troops continued to patrol all the disturbed localities far into the night in lorries.

ARMOURED CARS AND ARRESTS

Six armoured cars, which arrived from Poona paraded every area accompanied by police lorries and, no doubt, created a deep impression on those who saw them.

The rounding-up of 'mavalis' and 'budmashes' was set going and by 9 p.m. 250 arrests had been made. The 'modus operandi' was to round up the suspects and then bundle them into the police lorries under the protection of the armoured cars.

CURFEW TO-DAY

The Curfew Order was not promulgated yesterday in view of difficulties which the authorities found in the way.

It is to be enforced from to-night unless the situa-

(Continued on Page 8)

Monday's Riot Details.

An orgy of rioting, looting of shops and arson, were the feature of the communal disturbances in the city on Monday. The rioters were busy till midnight and armoured cars patrolled the disturbed areas. The events of the day claimed a toll of over 400 injured and 31 killed. Over 300 shops in various localities were looted and the contents were thrown out on the streets and set on fire.

200 HOOLIGANS ROUNDED UP

The police had to open fire on riotous mobs on eight occasions in the course of the day. About a dozen men received bullet wounds. The police rounded up hooligans numbering about 200. In addition to the British troops 250 Indian troops of the Punjabi Regiment were called out and posted at important centres in the disturbed area. After 9 p.m. on Monday very few cases of injured were admitted in the city hospitals, inspiring the hope that the situation may have taken a turn for the better.

TRAMS HELD UP.

The city woke up on Monday to find the normal running of the tram cars but this happy state of affairs lasted only for a few hours. The trouble started all over again. The Muslims held up trams and dragged the passengers out and mercilessly assaulted them. The Hindus resorted to the same method with the result that tram traffic was completely paralised after 10 a.m.

TROUBLE IN GIRGAUM.

Almost all the shops in Girgaum and other localities remained closed and idle crowds bent on mischief collected at street corners. The first disturbance in Girgaum occurred at about 10 a.m. when about 100 Hindus forced their way into the compound of the Swadeshi Mills Company at Charni Road. They broke open a number of motor shops. The reason for this attack it appears was that a number of Pathans employed as watchmen concealed themselves in the compound and indulged in stone throwing on the previous day. Articles lying in some of the motor shops were pilfered by the hooligans.

FIRING IN SHEIKH MEMON ST.

Towards noon, wholesale looting of shops on Girgaum Road started which was the worst feature of rioting on Monday. At Sheikh Memon Street, nearly a hundred shops belonging to Borah merchants were broken open by Hindu mavalis' and their contents were thrown on the streets. The princess Street police had to open fire with a view to disperse the hooligans. This was the first case of firing during the day.

In the meantime the rowdy element in Muslim localities continued to make indiscriminate assaults on Hindu passers-by Till late in the evening there was a regular stream of injured men pouring into the hospitals.

DRIVERS THRASHED.

On the other hand, in Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Girgaum Back Rd. and especially Kamatipura, rowdy Hindus were pouncing upon unwary Muslims and belabouring them. A number of Victoria drivers were thrashed with lathis and they ran for their lives leaving the carriages behind. Two Victorias were set on fire at Chira Bazar. A Muslim was stabbed on Sandhurst Road, near N. Powell and Co. He was removed to the hospital.

LOOTING AND ARSON SPREADS.

The looting of shops soon spread to other localities such as Girgaum Back Road, Mugbhat Lane Agyari Lane and Sandhurst Road. Most of the looted shops in these localities belonged to the Borahs. A cycle shop on Khetwadi Main Road was rifled and all the cycles found in the shops were put in a heap on the street and set fire to.

AT A BOOKSHOP.

The looting of shops provided an opportunity for thieves to pilfer articles. Taking advantage of the disturbed state of affairs some professional pilferers bored holes in the door of a book shop on Sandhurst Road and began carrying away books. The police on learning this went to the shop and effecting an entrance through the hole, searched the shop for about ten minutes and found a man concealed in one of the cardboard boxes in the shop. He was put under arrest.

A shop at C.P. Tank was broken open and a lorry load of slates and stationery were thrown out in the street.

STABBED IN ROOMS.

Fierce fighting took place in localities where there is a mixed population of Hindus and Muslims. At Duncan Road a couple of buildings occupied by Hindus were attacked by a Muslim mob. The residents of the buildings were panic-stricken and they shut themselves up in their rooms. The Muslims forced their way into the chawls and some of them succeeded in getting into the rooms through the sky lights and stabbing the inmates. The police who arrived on the scene ordered the Muslims to disperse but the latter showed no inclination to do so, but on the other hand attempted to overwhelm the police party. A police officer, however, opened fire and dispersed the crowd. Two or three Hindus were stabbed in their own rooms were removed by the police to the hospital.

AT CHOR BAZAR.

In another case some Muslims entered the Hindu houses by jumping through the windows. This occurred at Chor Bazar where some Muslims and Hindus resided in chawls side by side. At about noon, some Muslims jumped from their rooms into the other chawl through the window and stabbed one or two persons.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

North Brook Gardens and Play House were the scenes of repeated attacks and counter-attacks between Hindus and Muslims in the afternoon. Big stones and slings were used in a fight which took place at about 4 p.m., in the North brooke Garden. On one side were a body of about 100 Pathans and Muslims and on the other a gang of Pardeshi Bhayyas. They were indulging in a pitched battle when the police arrived on the

(Continued on page 5.)

Governor Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, May 16.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay flew from Poona to Bombay arriving here at 4-40 p.m.

The flight occupied 50 minutes. The machine which was a puss moth was piloted by Mr. R. P. Dhargalkar.—A. P.

City Sub-Post Offices Closed

The Presidency Postmaster issues the following notice:

In consequence of disturbances over parts of Bombay City the undermentioned town sub offices will remain closed as a temporary measure until further orders:

Mandvi; Masjid; Chinchbunder; Barbhai Moholla; Null Bazar; Umarkhadi; Princes Dock; Crowford Market; Falkland Road; Madhavbagh; S. V. Press and Clare Road.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

To-day's Meetings

Meetings of the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) when all members are requested to be present.

Steamer On Fire

Abandoned Off Cape Guardafui

LONDON, May 16.

Aden.—A twenty-thousand-ton Messageries Maritimes liner 'Georges Philippar' with 600 passengers bound from China for Marseilles is on fire and has been abandoned five miles from Cape Guardafui. Steamers "Soviets' Kalnett", "Contractor" and 'Mahsud" are on the scene picking up the survivors. Three passengers are known to have been badly burnt.

The P. and O. "Kaiser-I-Hind" and Orient liner "Otranto" are proceeding to the scene. "Hakone Maru" passed an empty lifeboat in the vicinity.

Loss of life is unknown.—Reuter.

Raft With Two Crew Missing

LONDON, May 16.

Aden.—British steamers "Contractor" and "Mahsud" are proceeding to Aden carrying 129 and 134 survivors respectively.

The captain is aboard the Soviet steamer "Sovietskalnett".

The raft with two of the crew is missing.

Other vessels have also survivors aboard but details are not yet available.—Reuter.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES RELAXED

No Law-Breaking While Out Break Lasts

It is understood that the Emergency Council B. P. C. C. have decided "to adjust Congress activities in such a manner as not to throw any additional burden on the Police," and "so long as the virulence of the hooligans outbreak lasts the Congress will eschew aggressive law-breaking activities."

Meanwhile the Emergency Council appeals "to all elements of peace to mobilise quickly, allay panic and foil the progress of the hooligan."

A Request To Public

The following Telegraph Notification has been issued:—

As much difficulty is being experienced owing to the riots in effecting delivery of telegrams in the Umarkhadi, Byculla, Masjid Mandvi and Chinch Bander areas of the town, the usual receivers of telegrams are kindly requested to call, if possible, at the different telegraph offices, or at the Central Telegraph Office for their telegrams.

STOP PRESS

Tuesday 3 a.m.

The police opened fire on a crowd of Muslims and Hindus engaged in a pitched battle near Thakurdwar. Six shots were fired and the crowds dispersed.

DOUGLAS MURDER CASE

MIDNAPORE, May 16.

Twenty-four accused, including Prodyatkumar Bhattacharya were placed before the Additional District Magistrate to-day in the Douglas Murder Case. Five of the accused were discharged.

Bail application moved on behalf of the other accused were rejected and the case was adjourned till May 20.—A.P.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

LAHORE, May 16.

Lt. Col. Battye, Chief Engineer, Hydro-electric Department, Punjab Government, while he was proceeding to-day to Hydro-Electric Works at Jogendranagar accompanied by Major Aylward, another official of the same department met with a motor accident near Batala, Gurdaspur District. Lt. Battye died on the spot while Major Aylward has been seriously injured.

Details are lacking.—A.P.

75 ARRESTS AT KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

CANNANORE MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN AND SIX LADIES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

CALICUT, May 15.

The Kerala Provincial Conference was held to-day at 5 a.m. at Mangilipa'am field. Mr. Samuel Arron, Chairman, Cannanore Municipality presiding.

It is understood that the Presidential Address was read and Resolutions were passed after which 30 volunteers went round the city in a procession distributing copies of the Presidential Address.

The President and other congressmen were arrested.

The total arrests made were 75 including 6 ladies among whom were Mrs. Samuel Arron and another woman with her 5 months-old baby.—A. P.

JAPANESE NEW PREMIER

Finance Minister To Act

CABINET RESIGNS 'EN BLOC' AFTER URGENT MEETING

TOKYO, May 16.

Tokio.—After the final urgent meeting the Cabinet has resigned "en-bloc" but the Emperor, temporarily declining to accept the resignation has ordered Takahashi to continue in office pending his consultation with Throne's advisers.

The Military Council will be appointing Lieut-General Jinaburo Masaki, the present vice-Chief of Staff to succeed Araki War Minister, whether the Cabinet agrees to withdraw resignations or not.

It is reported that Araki himself narrowly missed assassination as the armed party at midnight threatened the Araki household but found the Minister absent attending the Cabinet Meeting.—Reuter.

INUKAI'S DEATH.

(EARLIER)

Premier Inukai, who was seriously injured by revolver bullets at his official residence at 5 p.m. while talking to a visitor died at 11-35 p.m.

The Finance Minister Takahashi has been appointed acting Premier by the Emperor.

Premier Inukai was shot at twice by a man wearing a military uniform on the right temple and the nose. Desperate attempts were made at blood transfusion, but without avail.

FIVE ASSISTANTS SURRENDER.

The assailants, five young naval officers who also committed other bomb outrages, surrendered to the police. They are all sub-lieutenants and are on the active list.

Thirteen others are military cadets who are alleged to have left the Military Academy for an unspecified reason without completing their course.

This appears to indicate that they are hot-heads imbued with perfervid loyalty to the Emperor, on which the handbills discovered on their persons lay stress.

A sixth outrage is reported to have been committed in the vicinity of the Mitsubishi Bank when a bomb was hurled but there was no serious damage.

EXCHANGES SUSPEND BUSINESS.

The Stock Exchanges and Rice Exchanges in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya have suspended business owing to the political situation, as also the Cotton Exchange in Osaka.—Reuter.

Dominion Film Picketed

Benares Arrests And Releases

BENARES, May 16.

There was a very poor attendance in the cinema hall of a local company last night as a result of picketing which was resorted by Congress volunteers, on account of refusal of the authorities of the local company to accept the terms of the local Congress to refrain from showing British Dominion films.

Altogether ten arrests were made but they were later let off.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested to-day while picketing shops selling foreign cloth.—A.P.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

The President of the Sabha writes:

In view of the present situation the local Siri Guru Singh Sabha has organised a relief committee. All peace-loving citizens and associations are requested to communicate with the President

"BUY INDIAN LEAGUE"

Swadeshi Exhibition Opened At Conjeevaram

MADRAS, May 16.

The first Swadeshi Exhibition under the auspices of the "Buy Indian League" was opened yesterday in the presence of a distinguished gathering at Conjeevaram by Mr. Venkatrama Sastri.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. Jamal Mahomed sent messages of goodwill wishing the Exhibition success.

Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer said that in his very deliberate opinion the policy of "Buy Indian" was essential indeed more necessary in view of our industrial and commercial position than "Buy British" in Great Britain and the movement so long as it was kept within the law and did not partake of violent manifestations deserved whole-hearted support of every patriotic Indian.—A.P.

Hyderabad's 29th "Dictator" Arrested

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 16.

The 29th local "Dictator" was arrested on Sunday morning while performing the flag salutation ceremony at the Azad Maidan.

A swadeshi exhibition was opened to-day at the Holmstead Hall by Sadhu Vashwani.—A. P.

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For Each Additional Word.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of MANAGER on Rs. 75-5-125 pay for Sawantwadi State Bank proposed to be started from 1st August next. Applicants possessing necessary qualifications and experience in banking should apply enclosing testimonials. DIWAN, SAWANTWADI Camp Amboli.
A 4928

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN seeking jobs of any description in India or abroad. EMPIRE SERVICE AGENCY, Allahabad.
A R7094

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Local Girls High School GUJARATI, MARATHI, or PARSI S. T. C.; B. T.; or Graduate Lady Teachers. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Fourth Floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
A R7230

WANTED—by established Life Insurance Institution, DISTRICT SECRETARIES throughout Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 150/250 according qualifications. Applicants must be prepared to give assurance of business and make investment of Rs. 2,000. Apply to Box No. 1532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4899 B

WANTED—Muslim, Parsee or Gujarati GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE of good high character. Apply PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol, Kathiawar, with testimonials, pay according to qualifications.
A 4926

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4533

Situations Wanted

WANTED—A POST by a licenciate Doctor of ten years' experience. Apply to Box No. 1535, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7192

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CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor, 3 big airy rooms with verandah, kitchen and two bath-rooms. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET—GARAGES, small and big available immediately in Gateway Mansions next to Council Hall. Apply BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD., Apollo Pier Road, Bombay.
C 4925

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THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL—249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years Course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next Session begins from July 4. Apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
E R7141

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E 4363

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE.

AS USUAL the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing names and numbers of successful candidates will be published on the 31st instant at 1 anna per copy.

Agents are requested to book their orders immediately.

10 per cent unsold copies are accepted.

25 per cent commission is allowed on sale proceeds.

SORAB P. KAPADIA.
Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE

SEALED QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the following steel structures:—

1 Motor Shed 120' x 40'
1 Motor Shed 72' x 40'
1 Workshop & Store 65' x 39'

Quotations should reach the Chief Officer on or before 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

Quotations without the earnest money of 1 per cent will not be considered.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest quotation.

J. S. MALIK,
I. S. E.,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Engineer's Office.
Ahmedabad, 14th May, 1932.
4930

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL LOAN-SCHOLARSHIPS.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 is available for Loan-Scholarships (one or more) from the 'Vishnu Ramchandra Ranade Trust' for the year 1931-32.

Scholarships will be awarded chiefly for post-graduate Industrial and Technical Training.

Preference will be given to students of the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali's institutions.

Forms of application and indemnity bond are available. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th June, 1932.

N. G. NARALKAR,
Managing Trustee.
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Sir Parashurambhau College buildings, Poona 2.
16-5-1932.
4929

THE EXCELSIOR TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SPECIAL MUHARRUM MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

COLUMBIA'S GIGANTIC PRODUCTION

SUPREME AMONGST THE GREAT PICTURES OF 1931

DIRIGIBLE
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starring

JACK HOLT

RALPH GRAVES **FAY WRAY**

A spectacular and vivid picturization of man's death-defying battle with the Antarctic elements—and a woman's soul-searing struggle with the forces of love and life.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

A murdered man comes back to accuse his own murderer—and is killed again before he can speak. That's

MURDER BY THE CLOCK

with

WILLIAM BOYD
LILYAN TASHMAN
REGIS TOOMEY
SALLY O'NEIL

A Paramount Picture.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL MUHARRUM MATINEE

FLESH AND BLOOD ROMANCE TO-DAY AT 4 p.m.
OF TWO YOUNG HUMANS BATTLING THE JEALOUSIES OF NATIONS FOR THEIR RIGHT TO EACH OTHERS ARMS.

HEARTBREAK

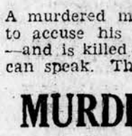
A FOX SUPER

starring

CHARLES FARRELL
MADGE EVANS

A Romance that will make your eyes mist and your heart flutter.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line.



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Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Tasmania Maru	4th May	17th May
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Bandai ,,	8th ,,	26th ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	18th ,,

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*Tokiwa Maru	6972	1 May	18 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	19 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	@14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Pathan Acquitted Of Murder Charge

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, May 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Gopikison Agarwalla, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur in the sensational murder case from Saoner Tahsil in which Amirkhan Pathan was being prosecuted on a charge of murdering one Nathoo, a village.

Agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors, the learned judge held that the accused was not guilty of murder and acquitted him of that charge. He however held that the accused was guilty of unlawfully possessing dangerous weapon and sentenced him to undergo 4 months rigorous imprisonment under section 19-E of the Arms Act.

WHEN THE IRISH PHALANX THUNDERED

Parliamentary Memories At Press Dinner

The centenary dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery was held at the House of Commons when the principal guests were Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Runciman. Mr. E. C. Randolph, chairman of the Gallery Committee, presided.

The Chairman, proposing the health of Mr. Runciman referred to him as the "disembodied spirit of a member of Parliament, a ghost suspended 'twixt heaven and earth." They could address him as Hamlet addressed the ghost of his father: "Thou com'st in such a questionable shape." What has happened with regard to Mr. Runciman was one of the most remarkable evidences that had been given of the continued vitality of the late Queen Anne. His presence that night was one more proof of that growth of confidence between Parliament and Press of which Mr. Michael MacDonagh, a member of the Parliamestary staff of "The Times," had written in a monograph specially prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Runciman, apologizing for having "invaded the precincts of the House without official permission," said that he was informed—he only heard these things now from a distance—that the Attorney-General, in his anxiety that his (the speaker's) predecessors should not be left out of the Indemnity Bill, had forgotten to mention him. In 1899, when he entered the House, Mr. Chamberlain was at the top of his prime, Mr. Asquith followed very closely—a monumental speaker; he could pack into half an hour more than any two men in the House put together. The Irish were in full force—and the House had never been the same since they left. When Healy, Dillon, and Redmond saw eye to eye—which was very seldom—they were such a combination as an Government might well have feared.

MASTER OF OBSTRUCTION

There was also Flavin, a master of obstructive English—or Irish—speech. During the Boer War, when the House was praising the valour of our troops, the Irish, who were against the war, were indignant that the Royal Irish Fusiliers had not been mentioned. Flavin, full of anger, rose and said:—"Mr. Speaker, there beats within the breast of every Royal Irish Fusilier as brave a heart as ever beat beneath a Highland kilt, and such is their courage that I believe that their numbers have been decimated to the extent of two-thirds." There was no one in the House today who dared say these things, and few who had the necessary wit.

No one was better at the mock-serious business than Tim Healy. In a debate on Uganda, Healy who never lost a chance of referring to the condition of Ireland, was pulled up several times by Mr. Speaker Gully. At last he said: "well, Mr. Speaker, I shall say no more about Ireland, but I will make reference to the Uganda Constabulary." For 10 minutes or so he talked about the Royal Uganda Constabulary. Then he devoted a little time to the "Uganda Congested Districts Board" and to the "important minority in the north of Uganda" until the entire history of Ireland had been dealt with in this Uganda debate. Most of the present members were too Scottish or too English to learn from the Irish.

Mr. Runciman went on to say that there were only five members of the present House who entered it before he did. He had never known any statement given to a Lobby man in confidence to be divulged. Members of Parliament were asolutely at the mercy of the Press Gallery. "You can make us or mar us," he concluded. "I beg of you not to mar us."

Lord Medrivale, proposing "The Press Gallery," said that the Gallery was a typical English institution. It came into being to supply a public need against the will of Parliament, and it had gone on supplying that need. He had an old-fashioned mind, and if he could do so he would restore the status of the independent Press of 50 years ago. The basis of the new era was the power and the independence of the Press, and he urged members of the Press Gallery to make the Press as independent as they could. It was the proud calling to which they devoted their energies, and some of them their lives.

RHABDOMANCERS

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Small dictionaries may be taken unobstrusively from quite a few pockets in the House of Commons because—

Mr. Kromar Williams is to ask, "Whether the Ministry of Agriculture uses the services of rhabdomancers in locating water, and whether they have helped farmers."

"Romancer" (one who tells tall stories); "Necromancer" (one who practises the black art)—these are easy enough. But "Rhabdomancer"—that is a new one for the House of Commons.

Bank Of England Goes In For Bar Gold

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 14.

Clearing banks' break of precedent by reducing the minimum charge on short loans from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. is regarded as an indication that the period of cheap money is expected.

Consequently the Government have been enabled to borrow at under one per cent. which is the lowest rate recorded for their weekly treasury bill issue. The stock exchange and commodity markets were closed.

The Bank of England sprang a surprise to-day when it announced the purchase of over two million sterling in bar gold. This is the largest gold movement reported by the Bank since last October.—Reuter.

THE MAN WHO MAKES GOLD

MOVES FOR NEW EXPERIMENTS IN LONDON

Backers Offer Bigger Share Of Profits

LONDON, (By Mail).

Dramatic intervention by the representatives of an English banking concern interested in the case, has cleared the way for the release of John Dunikowski, the Polish engineer, detained in the notorious Sante Prison, Paris, on the charge of fraud arising out of his claim to have discovered the mystery "Z" ray with the aid of which sand can be turned into gold.

It is now within the bounds of probability that in the next few weeks Dunikowski will return to London to resume the experiments in a Holborn laboratory, the suspension of which led to his arrest on the fraud charges.

Dunikowski, who is unquestionably a man of considerable scientific knowledge, first came into prominence five years ago, when he announced the discovery of a new ray with the aid of which he thought he could make the manufacture of gold a commercial proposition.

A group of English financiers became interested in the claim and after some experiments in the south of France under the eyes of their French agents these financiers arranged for Dunikowski to journey to London because it was there he had the best chance of obtaining the laboratory accommodation necessary for his experiments.

RULING OUT TRICKERY.

The results obtained in the Holborn laboratory were not completely convincing, but they satisfied the experts that Dunikowski had discovered something new in regard to producing gold from sandy soil, and the financiers were quite willing to finance further experiments.

At that moment, however, the artistic temperament of the Pole caused him to suspect a plot to rob him of his secret and he hurriedly left London, saying that he would go no further.

It was then that his backers lodged a complaint with the police and Dunikowski was arrested in Nice and brought to Paris for trial.

In face of the unmistakable credentials of the chemist-engineer the examining magistrate felt reluctant to accept the theory of charlatanism, and as the result of representations he made to the Government it was decided to take the unusual course of placing at the disposal of Dunikowski facilities for proving the justice of his claim for his ray under conditions that would rule out the possibility of trickery on his part.

Those experiments proved that at least Dunikowski could increase very greatly the quantity of gold in auriferous soil drawn from different parts of Europe, and the question now to be determined is whether, with improved apparatus Dunikowski can make good his claim to produce gold at a price ranging from 11s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. per gramme.

WATCHED BY EXPERTS.

Since the last experiments, attended by experts representing the English backers of the man, there has been correspondence between Dunikowski and the head of the backers, with the result that the latter is arriving in Paris this week-end for an interview with Dunikowski, and in the meantime negotiations have been opened up through the usual channels to obtain permission to withdraw the charges and place Dunikowski in a position to resume his experiments.

Dunikowski made formal application himself this week to be released pending negotiations, but though the judge could not agree to this there is little doubt that the negotiations will attain the desired end, and arrangements are being made for Dunikowski to resume his experiments in Paris with an improved apparatus.

Afterwards he will be taken to London to resume the experiments in the Holborn laboratory under conditions relieving him of any fear of his secret being stolen from him by interested parties.

It is understood that this changed attitude of the prosecution is based on the reports of the experts who saw the experiments made by Dunikowski last month, when he was permitted to leave the Sante Prison to carry out the tests in the presence of experts and police.

The backers this time have offered Dunikowski a larger share of any profits that may be made.

STRANGEST MAN IN THE WORLD

He Sees With His Brain

An extraordinary man in the world, is the man who sees with His Brain.

He can solve most of the mysteries of the world. Compared with him Sherlock Holmes is a mere beginner.

His name is J. J. Littlejohn. He was educated at Oxford University, and is a Professor of Psychology, but he prefers to be known as plain Mr. Littlejohn.

I had travelled 170 miles to meet him, says a correspondent in a London Paper. He did not know that I was coming. Yet as I shook hands with him he said to me:—

"You talked with two people before you came to see me.

"You took two motor-vehicles to get to Peddingtin. You were delayed and nearly missed the train."

I listened with amazement, because, strangely enough, my visit to Exter was only dicussed with two people, and on the way to the station my taxicab broke down and I had to transfer to another one, with the result that I nearly missed the train.

Before I could interrupt Mr. Littlejohn continued:—

"You jumped into the train at the last minute and dropped a newspaper. You intend to pay me a flying visit."

Now all this was true. But how could Mr. Littlejohn know it?

WALLED ZAMORA

Antiquity In Modern Spain

One of the most important cities of heroic and legendary Spain, replete with art treasures and romantic tales but little known to tourist or even Spaniards, for that matter, is the little picturesque and beautifully situated town of Zamora.

Several centuries old it is popularly called "the well-girdled"—a town fortified by its imposing and majestic walls, which to this day still stand in good shape despite the ravages of time.

The moment the visitor steps within the walls of Zamora he is carried back a few centuries. The absolute calm of the small and crooked streets, still paved in their original cobbles laid in the old Castilian and classical manner, since several centuries, is not in keeping with the modern age. One peers through the doors of the lords' homes, which are emblazoned by their coats of arms of fleur-de-lys, to large, peaceful and gently shaded courtyards. The spirit of the tourist released in this reflection of the Middle Ages, for which Zamora has rightly gained its universal appeal. To-day it is one of the most important ancient, and artistic centers of Spain, enriched by its antiquity and its admirable monuments on which the traces of Roman influence are still seen.

RELIGIOUS TREASURES.

Religious art is the dominating art of Zamora, manifest in its exquisite Cathedral and its principal churches. Among those that should be visited are the church of Santiago de los Caballeros, for its historical backgrounds, and the Magdalena, with arches and magnificent carved capitals seemingly embroidered, church which once belonged to the Knights Templar. The Saint Claude, where one may still pause and admire a Roman shrine with its bold style and the charming portal of the second century, is worth seeing as well as Saint Isidore and its famous moldings and ornaments, which are among the most ancient known in Spain. One of the most renowned churches is the sumptuous Roman Byzantine cathedral with its fine and shapely XIII Century tower, suggestive of war rather than religion or possibly both.

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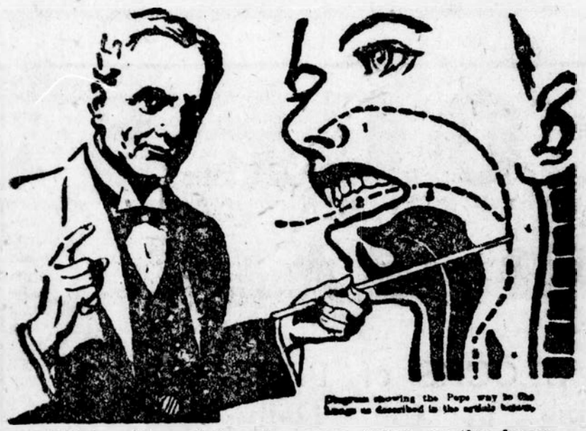

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AUSTRIA AFTER THE ELECTIONS

SOCIALIST GROUPS IN DOMINATING POSITION

The Vienna correspondent of the "Central European Observer" writes in mail week:—

Two thirds of the Austrian population took part in the elections for Provincial Diets and Communal Councils last Sunday. It was an important political event in Austria. Since the last Parliament election in November 1930 the Austrian political parties did not measure their strength in open contest on such a large scale. The Sunday's results thus represent a political criterion of the first order for gauging the internal political developments in Austria. The interest in the elections was increased by the fact that the leaders of the Hitler movement in Austria did everything to show that they will not lag behind the "Hitlerite avalanche" manifested by the successive elections in Germany. The Austrian polls on Sunday, however, showed very clearly that the movement, originated by an Austrian, has not had nearly so strong an influence in Austria as it has had in the neighbouring State.

HITLERITES DISAPPOINTED.

In Austria the Hitler agitators went to the polls with the greatest self-confidence, employed unusual and unscrapulous propaganda and made the election battle wilder than it has ever been before. As a result they gained 15, out of a total 150 mandates. the Christian Socialists 19, the Social Democrat 66 mandates. In the last Chamber the Social Democrats had 78 out of 120 mandates, the Christian Socialists 40, the Pan-Germans 2. In the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria the Hitlerites gained 8 mandates, the Social Democrats 20, the Christian Socialist 28 (formerly Christian Socialists 33, Social Democrats 21, Pan-Germans 5). In the Salzburg Diet the Hitlerites won 6, Social Democrats 8, Christian Socialists 12 mandates. In the former Diet mandates were distributed as follows: Christian Socialists 13, Social Democrats 9, Landbund 1, Pan-Germans 2 mandates. It must be remembered that the elections took place at a time economically very unfavourable for Austria and this fact was greatly to the advantage of the extreme parties, among which are of course also the National Socialists.

Their main election slogan was "chase the Jews out of the country" and their program was extreme national social and economic radicalism. It spite of all this propaganda, notwithstanding all the assistance from Germany moral as well as financial, and in spite of the favourable moment at which the election took place, the Austrian Hitlerites have not gained a success comparative with that of the Hitler movement in Germany. In particular they did not succeed in dealing a deadly blow to the Social Democrats who specially in Vienna successfully defended their positions. In Vienna the gains of the Hitlerites were the losses of the Christian Socialists, who recognized only too late the danger of the Hitlerite appeals to their own rank and file.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' STEADY POSITION.

In the country the Hitlerites swallowed the last remants of the Pan-Germans and considerable numbers of the followers of the Landbund. Both these parties, attempted in vain to stem the tide which carried away so many of their members. The Pan-Germans could not save themselves by becoming an opposition party before the election. The steeple-chase in demagogy with the Hitlerites obviously could give to neither party a chance of victory, and the fact that they did not win a single mandate was only natural. Sunday's elections showed that the Hitlerite movement cannot count with upon smashing success against the Social Democrats. They also showed that the Christian Socialist Party could preserve its position in the Alpine districts the Sunday results represents a catastrophe—overnight their politicians became generals without an army, because their voters, recruited mainly from bourgeois and bureaucratic circles, went over to the Hitlerites, "en masse." Thus the Sunday elections means a considerable weakening of the small parties (Landbund and Pan-German) with which the Christian Socialists co-operated during the last years.

Herr Buresch' Government which is now in power in Austria is a minority Cabinet supported by the Christian Socialists and the Landbund. The position of this Coalition is now weakened and it may be said that the possibility of its winning a majority in the next federal election cannot be expected.

As the Hitlerites can hardly be counted upon for democratic parliamentarian and governmental co-operation, the present situation must lead to co-operation between the Social Democrats and the Christian Socialists, a development which may be expected to find sympathy among many followers of both these parties.

RIOTS FEARED IN NEW YORK

Million Dependent Of Charity

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

A million people, or one-seventh of the population of New York City, are now dependent on charity. Relief funds are practically exhausted.

Bread riots and widespread disorder are predicted unless bold steps are taken to remove the immediate threat of starvation.

The trouble may begin when 8,000 applicants will have to be told that there is no more help for them.

The numbers who will be turned away will increase daily until May 1. By that date practically the whole of the relief funds provided by private and public contributions will have been exhausted.

More than 50,000 will then have to shift for themselves.

Welfare leaders are to meet at the Town Hall on Thursday to discuss the desperate conditions. It is stated that a grave crisis can be avoided only by the City Government spending £2,800,000 a month in relief for at least a year.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

Hospitals report that scores of patients are suffering from malnutrition, and that at least a score have died from actual starvation. The gravest problem is to provide food and shelter for 200,0000 families averaging four persons to each family, who have been living for the past six months on a charitable "dole" ranging from £1 to £3 a week.

Hysterical women and anxious men are besieging home relief bureaux. They have declared that they will not stand by passively and see their families starve. Pressure is being brought to bear on city officials to authorise a bond issue of from eight to twelve million pounds as a proper means of meeting the emergency.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Two demonstrations on the steps of the City Hall here in which a number of unemployed men and women were clubbed by the police into unconsciousness, have served to arouse New York officials to the dangerous situation resulting from the partial collapse of the relief measures.

It is estimated that at least £50,000,000 has been spent in the City and State of New York this winter to supply the bare necessities of life. Yet Mr. Bailey Burritt, director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, declared that the public and private measures to alleviate distress had proved woefully inadequate.

Members of the State relief administration conferred with the Governor at Albany. About £1,500,000 remains of the £5,000,000 voted by the Legislature to aid the unemployed until next autumn.

The city financial auhorities also conferred long and earnestly with Mayor Walker recently in an effort to squeeze from the £140,000,000 Budget the £12,000,000 which the welfare workers declared necessary to avert starvation among hundreds of thousands of people in the next few months.

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SHAKESPEARE'S MAGIC

"In Love With Living"

MEMORIAL THEATRE OPENING SPEECHES

The Prince of Wales, in his speech at the opening of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon in mail week said:

"It is a very inspiring thought that Shakespeare should be honoured in his native town by the dedication of this magnificent theatre. Nothing can more truly be called a memorial than such a theatre which perpetuates, side by side with the historical memory of our greatest dramatic poet, the living spirit of his genius.

"Shakespeare himself would not have asked for another statue to be erected in his honour. He could have desired nothing beter than that his plays should find a permanent home within a hundred yards of the church where he lies.

"He was an actor, too, accustomed to playing under difficult conditions, and he would have rejoiced to know that as a workshop for the production of his plays this theatre contains more perfect accommodation and equipment than any other erected in the English-speaking world. 'See these players well bestowed'—the instructions whch he put into the mouth of Polonius—have been faithfully carried out here to-day.

LOVE OF ENGLAND.

"I think it is inspiring, too, that people from all over the world who visit England, and go on a pilgrimage through its countryside, should be able to find in its very heart a theatre which reverberates with the noblest poetry in our language, and which stages plays that represent the highest achievement of our race.

"Shakespeare was above all things an Englishman. He loved his country with a great and passionate love and his magic verse not only breathes the air of the countryside, the air of our long, still summer afternoons, but strikes back into the very heart of our history, with all its pageantry and daring.

"We feel proud that this distinctive atmosphere of old England is kept alive here so that our visitors may capture its essence, and take away with them lasting memories.

"That men and women from other lands do indeed treasure their memories of the Stratford-upon-Avon Festivals is proved by the generous answer they have given to the call sent out, six years ago, to make good the calamity that overtook the old Memorial Theatre. Had this original playhouse not given them inspiration there could have been no such response from overseas.

A WORLD TRIBUTE.

"It gives the pleasure to know that the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre is not alone the tribute of England to her great son, but also, and even more, the tribute of the whole civilised world to a great world-figure. Although in one sense Shakespeare's appeal is peculiarly addressed to the hearts and minds of his fellow-countrymen, his genius is yet universal and evokes the homage of the men of all nations.

"What is equally important he speaks as significantly for the mnan-in-street as he does for the student, so that in a double sense he may be described as a universal poet. The secret of this wide appeal is that Shakespeare took an intense interest in this workaday world of ours, and was too much in love with living ever to become engrossed with mere theories about life. He delighted in all swift true things—the galloping of horses, the music of hounds, the skill and backbone of the man-at-arms, and the quiet courage so often to be found in the simplest human heart.

"In describing this theatre as a world-tribute to Shakespeare, I would like to mention Britain's special appreciation of the very generous help which has been forthcoming from America. The American people share with us the great treasury of our language, and of all the noble works which that language has enshrined, and it is a real source of both pleasure and pride for us to know that they do not lightly value this priceless heritage. The ships that sailed westwards had not set forth in any numbers before Shakespeare's time, and therefore the world's masterdramatist is historically, as well as spiritually, to be numbered among the ancestors common to the two English-speaking peoples. We are proud and grateful that the citizens of the great nation across the sea should have taken such a prominent part in making it possible for a fine and beautifully-equipped playhouse to be opened in his honour to-day.

"It is now my privilege, on behalf of his Majesty the King, to declare the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre open and dedicated to the immortal memory of William Shakespeare."

A COUNTRYMAN

Mr. Baldwin And Why Poet Went Back Home

Before the Prince's arrival a commemoration lunch was held in New Place Gardens, where long years ago Shakespeare planted a mulberry bush. Sir Archibald Flower, Mayor of Stratford, presided over a gathering which included Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who in the absence of the Prime Minister represented the Government, Ambassadors, representatives of overseas Dominions, and other distinguished vsitors.

Here, after Sir Frank Benson had delivered the oration to the memory of the poet, Mr. Baldwin proposed "The Representatives of the Nation."

"It would be impossible to celebrate the fame of any statesman, of any soldier, or of any priest in this way, and no money could buy it," Mr. Baldwin said. "It is only for a poet, and a poet of world repute, that such an assembly could be gathered together. It is not only to the head, but to the heart and soul, that the appeal is made that bdings together people of different nationalities. Shakespeare spoke to the inner chamber of the mind of every country in the world. But there is an innermost chamber to which the poet speaks and to which he gains admittance, and that is the innermost chamber of the mind of his countrymen. Every nation represented here, while paying their tribute to Shakespeare, knows it to be true that there are some things a man can speak only in his own tongue to that innermost chamber which is inaccessible to the foreigner.

THE LAND OF SONG.

"Happy indeed was Shakespeare in his time. It requires some imagination on our part to throw our minds back to when England was a land of music and song and when the Bible was translated, by the infinite mercy of Providence, at a time when the English language was at its best and noblest and purest—when the Bible was the reading of the common people of this country and their lives and conversations were coloured by it.

"To the Englishman Shakespeare still remains, and, thank God, there still remain in England corners of that land that be recognised and in which he would feel at home. Shakespeare was a typical Englishman Some fools have asked: Why did Shakespeare go back to Stratford in his old age? He went back to Stratford because he was an Englishman, and every Englishman, like a homing pigeon goes back to the home of his birth.

"He went to London to make money and to succeed, but he always treasured his old home, and, like thousands of other Englishmen, he went back to the place where he was born. He bought a house and started, like good Englishmen do, to found a family. That is the full explanation of that simple circumstance on which critics have written yards.

"Not only was Shakespeare an Englishman but a countryman, and that is implicit in every line of his plays. You will find from the first page of his first play to the last the most intimate acquaintance not only with everything that belongs to our countryside, but all the vonery, falconry, archery, and everything that you would expect a countryman to be familiar with.

PRIDE IN ENGLAND.

"We English have our faults. They say of us that we are indifferent to the opinion of others. That does not arise from conceit but surely from the fact that until recently we have lived in an island unapproachable except by the sea. We had no garden wall over which neighbours might lean and laugh at us if we had breakfast in our shirt sleeves. We had become indifferent to the opinion of those who dwelt beyond the seas.

"Our pride—that pride in England—which you find implicit through all his plays is not the pride in any sense of superiority. I think it is a pride arising from a deep love, not only of our land, but of the peculiar corner of that land where we were born and where we grew up and received our first impressions of life. Perhaps in some ways the Englishman never grows up, but presserves into late life the intense reticence of masculine adolescence. The things that lie too deep for tears we seldom speak of. Let no one make the mistake of thinking that they are not there. Every Englishman keeps in his heart that corner of the country in which either he was bred or in which his parents or grandparents were bred.

"I find that a great Englishman—and it might be said in some circles a great Imperialist expressed my feelings in words far better than I can find. Sir Walter Raleigh said:

'Passions are likened best to flood and streams;
'The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb.'

"The idea of a new Jeruslem with streets makes no appeal to me. The words that come to my mind are, 'He leadeth me beside the still waters. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. That is why Shakespeare went back to Stratford. His heart was in the meadows by the river, and to those meadows he returned By those meadows he died, and in the sound of that running water he laid his bones."

WELCOME TO AMERICANS.

Speaking to the American guests present, Mr. Baldwin said: "From my heart—welcome home." (Cheers.) He said that because many friends over there who had helped with such loyal affection in the completion of this great memorial had done so because they felt that Shakespeare was theirs as much as he was ours. They felt that because their ancestors were countrymen with Shakespeare. They hoped that when they returned to their homes in the New World they would take back with them affectionate memories of that day.

The French Ambassador (M. de Fleuriau) said: "That great position of Shakespeare abroad and in my country is due essentially to the dramatist. His genius is appreciated through the theatre. and that is why we appreciate very deeply the kind of memorial you are erecting to his memory to-day by opening a theatre dedicated to him. The French nation and the nations of the world are associated with the British nation to-day."

The United States Ambassador (Mr. Mellon) said: "Shakespeare belongs not to one nation but to world, and, as one of his great contemporaries said of him, he was not for any age but for all time.

"Shakespeare was part of the heritage which we carried with us in founding a new civilisation on the other side of the ocean and his thoughts and the incomparable language in which he clothed them have become a part of our very being as they have with you and all the English-speaking world.

"Shakespeare was great because he tried to do not what was difficult in plumbing the depths of human experience, and setting forth in his plays and sonnets a conception of life and nature that had impressed itself on all who came after him."

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE

Italian Marquis And Rich Englishwoman

BUDAPEST, (By Mail)

A romantic marriage took place here between the Italian Marquis Dimitri Imperiale, a nephew of the war-time Italian Minister in London, aged 31, and Mme. de Martelli, described as formerly Lady (Catherine Teresa) Baker. She is said to be a rich London woman, and her age is given as 55.

The couple left the Registry Office as Mr. and Mrs. Demetrius Horvath. They first met some years ago on the Riviera. The Marquis could not secure a divorce under Italian law, and went to Budapest to acquite Hungarian nationality for this purpose.

He cut short his lengthy process by discovering an adoptive father in the person of a hard-up Hungarian official, M. Demetrius Horvath. For 26 pounds the latter adopted the Marquis, who easily obtained a divorce. It is stated that his first wife received 10,000,000 lire in settlement. The bride has been staying with Lady Chilston, wife of the British Minster.

POWERS OF THE ROD

PARIS, (By Mail)

Rhabdomancians, as water and other diviners call themselves, from all parts of Europe, including Great Britain, are taking part in a Congress which opened at Avignon.

It has been decided to appoint a commission which is to get into touch with public bodies in various countries. Government departments, it is felt, do not sufficiently appreciate the skill of the man with the willow twig or the pendulum in finding subterranean sources of water or deposits of minerals.

One of the problems being examined is whether it is really possible for a diviner to discover on a map of a given area the spot at which water would be found. The more scientific members of the Congress seem to be rather doubtful about this. One enthusiast claims that he has discovered the place where Col. Lindberg's baby is hidden by applying his occult powers to a map of the United States.

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PEDDAR ROAD,
Bombay, 27th April, 32.

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I have used it and I have no hesitation to say that it is the best of its kind manufactured in India that I have come across.

Its aroma and cooling evaporating properties are excellent, and I can highly recommend it to the public more particularly sick-people who often need a bottle of "EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

Yours sincerely,
D. M. MASINA,
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY:

Hindu—Vaishakh, Shud 12, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 13, 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 10, 1351.
Sunrise 6h. 4m.
Sunset 7h. 4m.
Hightide—9-33, 21-28.
Lowtide—3-03, 15-26.
Faces of the Moon: Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a. m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New Moon June 5. 1st quarter 12th June

Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee Meetings, 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at Corporation Hall. Muharram: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY May 18.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.—"Dirigible," daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE.—"Murder by the Clock", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EMPRESS.—"Heartbreak", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—Marie Dressler and Polly Moran in "Politics" M-G-M drama 8 parts, and also "Two Bark Brothers" Dogville Comedy in 2 reels, Sport Special "Dive In" along with the latest world news Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day (Muharum Day.)
RIALTO.—"Free Soul", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe.—"House of Arrow", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p. m.
WELLINGTON.—"Women of All Nations," daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END.—"Leila-Majnun", daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE.—"Alibaba", daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee to-day and Friday at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA.—"Hoor-e-Hind," daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon: Selection of Indian Gramophone Records. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-20 p.m.: Recitation of Holy Koran and poems by Mrs. Sayed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Calcutta Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. at 7-0 a.m.
Clan Line Steamer "Clan MacWhirter" left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th inst.
The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from London of 5th inst. arrived at Aden at 1 a.m. on the 15th inst. and left there at noon the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 20th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tokiwa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Only one wire is carrying Ceylon traffic due to cable fault on the second wire.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
New York, May 16.

Previous closing rate	5.84
To-day's opening rate	5.81
Difference	—03
To-day's closing rate	6.04
Difference	+20

Broach Expectation—
A.M. Rs. 170
July Aug. Rs. 179

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
Liverpool, May 16.
Liverpool Market closed to-day.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").

T.T. ON LONDON
New York, May 16.

Previous closing	3.65-3/4
To-day's opening	3.64-5/8
To-day's closing	3.67-3/4

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, May 14.

Previous closing	3.65-1/2
To-day's opening	3.65-5/8

Arson & Looting Continue In City

(Continued from Page 1)

tion shows definite improvement by mid-day. Six hours notice will be given by beat of drum if it is to be brought into operation.

POLICE FIRING

Firing by police took place no less than eight times. At Ducan Road, Northbrook Gardens, Dongri, Masjid Bunder Road, crowds had to be dispersed by this method to avoid more serious developments but casualties were not heavy.

LOOTING AND ARSON

Looting and arson were rife in many localities. Shops were broken open, their contents scattered in the road and in most cases set alight and burned. There 'bonfires' were burning here and there till a late hour of the night.

These incidents occurred in Girgaon, Girgaon Back Road, Null Bazaar, Chor Bazaar, Mugbhat Lane, Charni Road, Sandhurst Road, and Sheikh Memon Street. In the last named place a whole line of Borah shops were ruthlessly looted and their contents either robbed or destroyed by fire.

Altogether about 300 shops, Hindu and Mahomedan, were looted and several lakhs damage incurred.

Even Queen's Road was not immune. Here a Hindu funeral procession was held up by Mussalmans and police aid had to be sought before it was allowed to proceed.

MADANPURA DANGER AVERTED

Rumours, of course, of the most alarming kind were rife throughout the day. Late in the evening a false report spread that the Islampura Mosque was on fire.

This brought a fierce crowd of 2,000 thousand Mussalmans out of Madanpura bent on marching to the scene of the alleged desecration. At Parsi Statue they were fortunately intercepted by a strong force of police from the Nagpada Station, disarmed, after some parley, and ultimately persuaded to disperse on the assurance that the report was untrue.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

These continued throughout the day and accounted for the stream of stabbing cases and head wounds that were being continually received in the hospital. The flow ceased, as already said, after 9 o'clock.

The casualties, however, had by then mounted up to the appalling figure of 410, of which 31 were fatal cases. The actual number of deaths, however, may be more for in some cases the bodies were conveyed direct to the morgue.

SOME TERRIBLE CASES

Among the more distressing cases of this kind was that of a pregnant Hindu woman who was brutally stabbed to death and the fate of a Pathan who was taken out of a tram car and beaten to death by Hindus.

A Hindu and his wife going to Victoria Terminus were dragged from a gharry and mercilessly assaulted. Both were removed to the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition.

Cases of the holding up of tram cars and stabbing and beating of passengers occurred in more than one locality.

VICTIMS OF LATHIS

125 cases, mostly of Mussalmans but including a few Hindus, were treated at the new Free Crescent Hospital. They were nearly all suffering from injuries inflicted by police lathis. About 36 cases were severe enough to be detained for treatment.

The staff of this Hospital are working with great zeal under difficulties in premises hastily converted into an emergency hospital. They have a small but energetic ambulance corps to assist them.

WILL THE CALM LAST?

The day began in fury which intensified as morning wore into afternoon and afternoon to evening. By night the whole city from the Fort area right up to Byculla and Mazagoan wore the appearance of a siege—deserted streets, patrolled by military lorries and armoured cars and parties of police, military and police pickets stationed at all the junctions of the main thoroughfares; everywhere silence and an atmosphere of subdued apprehension. Here and there in the Mohamedan quarters brilliantly lighted pandals and shamianas, thronged by Mussalmans attending the Mohurram Mejliss were a striking contrast to the general gloom and silence.

None can say whether the calm that prevailed last night, the almost sudden cessation of riot and stray assaults and assassinations means that the worst of the trouble is over. It may be that the communal fury has exhausted itself, or that the hooligan element has been awed by the stronger and more extensive measures of control now enforced. It remains to be seen.

RIOTING DETAILS

Continued From Page 1

scene and ordered them to disperse. The warring parties did not listen to the police and the police opened fire. The rioters then took to their heels.

FIRE OPENED TWICE.

About the same time about 200 to 300 Muslims attempted to break open a cloth shop belonging to a Hindu, at Dhedwada. The police posted nearby prevented them from doing so and held the Muslim mob at bay for some time. The rioters attempted to make a rush on the shop and the police had to open fire again. Half an hour later, the police once more resorted to firing on a crowd of Muslims at Falkland Road who were marching armed with knives and lathis.

AT DONGRI.

A large number of excited Muslims collected in the Sat Tad mosque at Dongri fearing an attack from Hindus. At about 4 o'clock about 100 Hindus marched in a body and attempted to attack the mosque. The Pydhownie police hurried to the scene and opened fire on the mob and dispersed the crowd.

The Muslims who were inside the mosque hurled stones and soda-water bottles at a passing railway train at Musjid Bunder Road. A Railway Police Officer fired a shot in the air to scare away the mischief-makers.

8 BHAIYYAS ARRESTED.

Later in the night a party of Bhaiyyas again marched in the direction of the mosque. Once again the police resorted to firing and dispersed the Hindus. Eight persons were arrested from among the Bhaiyyas.

FALSE RUMOURS.

A number of ugly situations created by false rumours were saved by the timely and prompt action of the police. A rumour gained currency that the mosque in Islampura was burnt by Hindus. This led to about 2,000 Muslims from Madanpura marching to protect the mosque. They were armed with lathis and knives, and were in an excited mood. When the party reached the Parsi Statue, the Nagpada Police stopped them. The Muslims insisted on going to the place but they were persuaded to turn back and told that the mosque was safe and that it was merely a scare.

EXCITEMENT IN FORT.

Earlier in the afternoon another rumour was spread that the Muslims had killed a cow, in Bazar Gate Street, but that was also found to be false. What happened was that, some cows started running from Bazar Gate Street and some fertile brain imagined that they were being attacked by the Muslims. The Hindus in the locality got panicky and were ready for a fray. A party of Paltan Road Police under Inspector Gardner hurried to the spot and found that the rumour was absolutely false and there was no trouble whatever. The Fort area has so far been perfectly immune from trouble.

FIRE BRIGADE BUSY.

The City Fire Brigade had a very busy day putting out fires in different localities. In the night, the Girgaum Road was one long trail of blazing fires on the streets. The looter articles from the shops were collected on the streets and set fire to. There were similar fires at Bhendi Bazar and Null Bazar.

AT PAREL AND WORLI.

The Parel area was also not immune from trouble. A Muslim was stabbed at Tulsi Pipe Road and another was hammered in the E. D.D. Chawls at Worli Four or five such cases were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital.

After 9 p.m. owing to the regular patrol of armoured cars and armed police there in the disturbed area there were very few cases of assault or stabbing.

Stray cases, however, occurred. The police arrested a number of hooligans most of them while actually taking part in riots. The number of such arrests was about 200. The details are as follows:—

Pydhownie 76; Lamington Rd. 35; Dongri 40 and Mharbavdi 50.

The police have also arrested some persons found either carrying or in possession of stolen property.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor of Bombay, who had arrived in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Monday granted an interview to the Mayor of Bombay at 5-15 p.m. The Mayor acquainted him with the situation and the suggestions of the Conciliation Committee. Later the Governor granted three interviews to different deputations all in connection with the present situation in the City. It is reported that he saw the Police Commissioner and also toured a part of the disturbed locality.

CASUALTIES.

The total casualties on Monday were over 400 injured and 31 dead. The details are as follows:—

	Injured.	Dead.
J. J. HOSPITAL	121	20
G. T. HOSPITAL	32	7
CONGRESS HOSPITAL	70	3
NAIR HOSPITAL	16	1
CRESCENT FREE HOSPITAL	115	
K. E. M. HOSPITAL	5	
FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL	45	
TOTAL	404	31

Hindu Woman Stabbed

The Police were obliged to open fire at Kamathipura in the afternoon as a serious situation arose due to a fracas between Hindus and Muslims. Five persons received bullet wounds and were taken to the Congress Free Hospital. One Hindu woman also received a stab wound.

MILITARY HELP FROM POONA

POONA, May 16.

The only assistance which is being rendered by the Military authorities up to the present in connection with the communal rioting at Bombay, is the despatch of four tanks from the ninth Armoured Car Co., Royal Tank Corps, this morning.

"BASELESS RUMOURS"

Conciliation Committee Warns Public

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following note has been issued by the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee:—

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Citizens' Conciliation Committee met at the Mayor's Room at the Municipal Corporation at 5-30 p.m. and considered various matters among them the very important question of rescuing Hindus and Mahomedan families who were marooned in the Muslim and Hindu localities respectively. It was decided to take prompt measures to give every possible assistance to these families.

BASELESS RUMOURS.

The Committee wish to draw the attention of the public that many baseless rumours are afloat in the city which have a tendency further to excite the feelings of the people. The Committee request all citizens not to give credence to these rumours unless they have them verified from some responsible quarters nor to give further currency to them by repeating them to people with whom they come in contact.

Conciliation Committee

The following is the list of the Members of the General Committee appointed in connection with the situation arising out of the communal riots in the City:—

Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt.; Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Shantidas Askaran, Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji, Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, Dr. Poonjey H. Meisheri, Mr. Devichand Sethia, Mr. Harjivan Valji, Mr. Shivdas Champsey, Mr. B.N. Meisheri, Mr. Nensey Tejpal, Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, Dr. M.B. Velkar, Mr. W.T. Halai, Dr. D.D. Sathaye, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, the Hon. Sirdar Saheb Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Maulana Shaukatali, Mr. Abubakar A.R. Begmahomed, Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar, Mr. R.M. Chinoy, Maulana Irfan, Mr. Mahomed Suleman, Mr. Allarakhia Abba, Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani, Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhiwandiwala, Mr. Abdul Kader, Mr. P.J. Munshi, Mr. Sultan Mahomed Khan, Mr. Cassum Oosman, Mr. Cassum Barvadia, Mr. Mahomed Moosa Killedar, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. M.C. Chagla, Mr. G.M. Rose, Mr. M.I. David, Mr. H.W. Bryant, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola.

Hindu Relief Committee's Work

Hindu Relief Committee is doing a good rescuing and feeding work. About 3,000 Hindus were rescued from the Muslim localities and brought to Mahajan Wadi, where they are housed and fed.

TROUBLE IN BHOIWADA.

Police opened fire at third Bhoiwada Lane at 2-30 p.m. When some Muslims entered the Hindu locality and stabbed two unwary Hindus. Several Hindus chased the assailants, but the latter soon disappeared. On receiving information, a sergeant with a dozen armed police hurried to the spot and fired two shots on the Hindu crowd. The police kept on patrolling the second and third Bhoiwada Lanes for half an hour.

Roads in Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi Chira Bazaar, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road and Khetwadi were littered with half-burnt contents of Muslim shops.

Cremation Of Hindu Bodies

The Hindu Relief Committee of Kalbadevi Road has by an arrangement with the Hospital authorities decided to convey the dead bodies to the Sonapore Crematorium and after waiting for 24 hours (i.e. till Tuesday evening) for giving facilities to the relatives of the dead to come and identify the same, cremate the bodies.

POLICE EXPLAIN

EARLIER.

We understand that as a result of the Peace Committee's talks with the Commissioner of Police this afternoon to restore peace in the city, Sir Patrick Kelly, the Commissioner, pointed out certain difficulties in promulgating a curfew order immediately. He assured the committee, however, that if the situation did not improve by to-night, he would advise the Government to promulgate a curfew order from to-morrow and also take steps himself to round up "Mawalis" in the city. He promised the members of the committee police assistance whenever they desired to go on an errand of peace.

A CHALLENGE TO ALL POLITICIANS BY—
MARIE DREISSLER & POLLY MORAN
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A GREAT STAR'S GREATEST TRIUMPH !
NORMA SHEARER
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THE DRAMA OF A WOMAN WHO WANTED TO TASTE ALL OF LIFE. GREAT!
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PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 MAT: THURS. AT 3-30.
A.E.W. MASON'S GREAT DETECTIVE YARN
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HOUSE OF THE ARROW
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DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY, BENITA HUME
and RICHARD COOPER
A TWICKENHAM PRODUCTION
SATURDAY NEXT
THE BIGGEST MYSTERY PICTURE OF THE YEAR
"THE BAT WHISPERS"
featuring
CHESTER MORRIS
A UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Book your seats in advance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1932.

NOT FOR YEARS!

The business of preparing the public both in England and this country for the reception of the Cabinet's new plan for piecemeal reform and instalments is proceeding apace. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad is the latest recruit to the propaganda staff of the India Office and like Sir Padamji Ginwala he has confided his innermost thoughts on the question of the future reform programme to the London "Times." Curiously enough it is on all fours with the new orientation of ideas which presented itself to Sir Padamji's gaze after his arrival in London and bears out the forecast of the Cabinet's actual intentions which was published some weeks ago in the "Chronicle."

AN ASTONISHING STATEMENT.

There is this difference, however. The worthy Doctor's services have been enlisted for the purpose of parading Muslim and Moderate opinion as supporters of the instalment plan and as people, who "have never denied that the Federal Scheme will require several years' efforts." At the present rate of progress this is obviously true. But Dr. Shafaat Ahmad's sudden discovery of this essential delay means something different. It means, as has been predicted and emphasised in these columns repeatedly, that Sir Samuel Hoare's new plan is a plan for postponing the arrival on the stage of the full Federal Constitution to an indefinite date. It is not surprising that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been provoked to protest against this remarkable assertion made by Dr. Shafaat Ahmad in the name of men, who may belong to the Moderate School in Indian politics but have not as yet entered the camps of British Tories and Calcutta Die-Hards.

NOTHING BUT THE SINGLE BILL.

Dr. Sapru has emphatically repudiated Dr. Shafaat Ahmad's allegation and has restated his own view — shared, we believe, by most Liberals—that there should be a single Bill dealing with the Provinces and the Centre, and that, if at all there must be any distance of time between the actual enforcement of the Constitution at the Centre and the Provinces, it should not exceed a few months. In other words, it must be a Bill for conferring Self-Government, the Single Bill and nothing but the Bill. It is absurd to suggest that after all the fact-finding and figure-hunting business of the last few months, many more months and even years, will be necessary to complete the details of a Federal Scheme. We admit, however, that if the Government are not serious and the Princes continue to be groping about in inky clouds of darkness for the very fundamentals of Federation, it may be even a century before any definite conclusion is reached on the principles themselves, let alone the actual framing of the Constitution. Dr. Sapru does well, however, in warning the Government that Provincial Autonomy by itself will never appeal to advanced opinion and will alienate ever Moderate opinion and generally complicate the situation far more than is realised. "British opinion," he says, "must wake up to the reality of the Indian situation and must not deceive itself into a sense of security by holding that the establishment of Provincial Autonomy will be treated by Moderate opinion generally as evidence of British good faith."

A PLAIN WARNING.

These are plain words with a very pointed meaning and whether the British Government, appreciates that meaning or not, we trust that Dr. Sapru and his friends will stand by it, with all its implications and not weakly yield to the blandishments of British politicians as they have done in the past. The habitual supporters of Government attempt to justify the plan of Provincial Autonomy on the ground that it is the inevitable result of the failure of the communities to arrive at a settlement and of the Princes to state their position definitely. But Government themselves are chiefly responsible for the failure of the communal settlement. Moreover, having once undertaken to give and enforce their own decisions on the question and thereby having made a voluntary settlement still more difficult, they have no right to trot out the plea of the communal difficulty as a justification for a truncated measure of reform and an indefinite postponement of the larger scheme. As regards the Princes, their participation in the new Constitution cannot for any valid reason be made a condition precedent to the inauguration of Self-Government in British India. With or without the Princes, British India must have immediate Self-Government. Any avoidable delay in inaugurating it will, in the words of Dr. Sapru, "complicate the situation far more than is realised."

S. A. Indians' Resolve

South African Indians have now definitely ranged themselves against the decisions arrived at between the Government of India and the Union Government, as they feel that their cause has been gravely betrayed by the Indian Deputation. It is now stated that there is not a single Indian in South Africa who favours the colonization scheme in Brazil, the possibilities of which have still to be explored by a joint committee. "Indian Opinion" thinks that the whole question will never be decided until Indians fight for their rights to the last ditch and they are prepared for the worst. We do not know what particular good was done by the Indian Deputation for even the "Natal Advertiser" admits that the "delegation has returned to India with empty hands."

THEY WILL FIGHT

While it is true that the interests of Indians had to be represented mainly before aliens by an alien Government, through persons, some of whom are steeped in communal bickerings in India, that was no reason for arriving at an agreement which was derogatory to the self-respect and dignity of Indians. Most of the Indians now resident in South Africa were born there and they have, as much, if not greater, right to be there than most of the South African whites. Even the organ of the whites agrees that the position of Indians is no better than that of helots. Our brethren in South Africa are not struggling for mere bread and butter, but their inalienable rights as human beings, and they are going to make a fight for it, with the help of the people of India and the Indian Government if possible, but without them if necessary.

NOT THE FIRST TIME

This is not the first time that Indians abroad have fought for their rights and won, in spite of the inability of their Government to help them in any way, and they can do it again. "We must be prepared," they desire

> "to fight to the last and let the Government forcibly drive us out of the country if they can dare to do so. Under no circumstances should we meekly submit to the decision of the Government and voluntarily surrender our birthright in this country."

There is not the least doubt that South African Indians are generally united in their determination to fight the arrogant claims put forward by the Union Government, and vindicate the justice of their cause by suffering. It is unthinkable that they can meekly surrender their birthright because their Government have not been able to do anything better for them. The "Natal Advertiser" points out how futile and foolish it is for Indians to look to their Government for any help. "For some years," it says, "it has been the fashion of Indians in Natal to look to overseas for help. The 'agreed' statement of Dr. Malan virtually closes the door on this hope..... India has failed to secure any amelioration of their condition." This is the conclusion of a paper which has looked at the whole controversy from the view-point of Natal whites, and is it possible to deny it in any way?

NO ALTERNATIVE

There is no alternative before South African Indians, but to fight out their own battle single-handed if necessary. It is readily admitted in South Africa that the Indian is both intelligent and industrious and that he is far in advance of thousands of people who are rated to be his lords and masters for a very long time to come." He is now being sacrificed to the alleged "Western standard of living," whatever that may mean in practice. The journal proceeds to argue that "if India has decided she cannot promote the lot of the Indians in South Africa, their cause is lost and they should make what terms they can with a white master who fears, distrusts and sometimes hates them, and certainly is never disposed to give them the citizenship that all men who help to build a nation are entitled to." We make no apology for these extracts, as they show clearly the trend of events in South Africa and the crystallised views of the whites, who are determined to drive Indians by fair means or foul. The opinion is unanimous among Indians in South Africa against any scheme of emigration or repatriation and they will resist any attempt in this direction to the last. In their fight they will have the sympathy and support of all patriotic Indians in this country. There is nothing more the latter can do at present but the day may come, and we hope is not far distant, when India will be able to meet the Dominions which now slight her on equal terms.

WILL NOT WASH

Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, lectured the legislators at Westminster on Friday on the necessity of cultivating "qualified optimism" regarding the vexed question of Disarmament. His lengthy harangue, despite its reference to first principles and the urgency of pursuing "with unqualified determination" the objective every member of the Disarmament Conference, he said, had in view, the goal they all strive for, of working "for the good result to the end," makes it evident, however, that so far as the "National" government of Britain are concerned they do not mean to assist effectively in the cause of progressive disarmament.

The British Foreign Secretary dilated upon the "problem" which faced the Disarmament Conference. It consisted in his view, "of translating the opening declaration at the Conference into a practical shape." To M. Litvinoff the problem is not at all insoluble. But his suggestion that all his colleagues at Geneva should declare, on behalf of their respective Governments, that an embargo would be placed at once on the manufacture of armaments, is laughed out of court. Sir John Simon makes a suggestion, on the contrary, which will please France and her protegees, the Little Entente States, and which Japan will accept readily. He would like a discussion at Geneva about "quantitative and qualitative methods" of securing disarmament. Qualitative disarmament is to be combined with quantitative, as a "cross check."

So we have now the problems of quantity and quality, added to the familiar one of parity. Here is scope enough for endless discussions, for a series of preparatory conferences, and for experts' committees. Meanwhile the tax-payers in Britain, America and Europe will continue to groan under the crushing burden of more demands from their Governments for more money for "defence" purposes. But they must bear the burden cheerfully. The Simon recipe of "qualified optimism" should help them in alleviating their misery.

KENYA INDIANS' PRESENT PLIGHT

Land Settlement Scheme Will Ameliorate Their Condition

(By U. K. OZA).

II*

In my previous contribution I referred to the urgency of establishing in Kenya a well-organised land development scheme. There is plenty of land available, although, as I pointed out, the best and economically the most profitable land is reserved for the European settlers. In this question of provision of suitable agricultural land for Indians in Kenya the Kathiawar Princes, notably the Jam Saheb of Navnagar, the Maharao of Cutch, and the Maharana of Porbunder, ought to take keen interest. The overflow population of their States has found an outlet in Kenya. Do they want their people to return home and add to the number of unemployed in Kathiawar? These Princes ought to begin taking an active and continued interest in their subjects overseas.

Their political interests may be safely left to the care of the Eastern African Indian National Congress and the Government of India, but their economic interests must be made the special care of the Princes of Kathiawar, the Gaikwar of Baroda and the leaders of the Punjab, because a good many Indians have come over to Kenya from the Baroda Territory and also from the Punjab.

REQUEST NEGLECTED

The Indian community in Kenya have been asking the Government of India for a deputation of experts on land settlement so that proper guidance may be given them as to the agricultural value of land supposed to have been set apart for Indian settlement, and special measures be suggested to the Government of Kenya for making land referred to above agriculturally useful and for the organisation of a suitable agricultural settlement scheme.

The Government of India have not paid the slightest attention to this request repeated year after year and the Indian community in Kenya have not the necessary resources to undertake an enquiry of such importance and magnitude.

WILL INDIAN PRINCES HELP?

This deputation is now a matter of great urgency. I should suggest that the Chamber of Princes should bring pressure to bear upon the Government to expedite this deputation and should ask that the personnel should include a representative of the States. I venture to state that if the Indians in Kenya do not become a landowning community before five years are over, their future is sealed.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Indian traders and merchants should also cease to be mere distributors of European manufactures or agents of European purchasers of native produce. They must import directly Indian manufacturers and push them forward in the Eastern African markets. The Millowners Association in Bombay should make a special effort in this direction.

THE REMEDIES.

A special price tariff, special banking and marketing arrangements and a special show room on the spot, the establishment in Kenya of bodies like the Trade and Information Bureau of the Joint East African Board in London and an Official Indian Marketing Board on the lines of the British Empire Marketing Board will at once suggest themselves even to any superficial observer, as the means to secure to Kenya Indians that economic independence and progress which will relieve them from their present plight.

NO SYMPATHY FROM KENYA GOVERNMENT

The Indian community in Kenya are at the mercy of an unsympathetic Government, alien banks, distrustful and exacting foreign agents, unscrupulous exporters and powerful rival purchasing and exporting interests.

If they have held their own so far, it is by dint of their own unaided effort and of heroic suffering and perseverance. They are on the point of breaking down and in the interests of Indian nationalism, they must not be allowed to give up their hard struggle.

*The previous article appeared on the 7th instant.

Notes of the Day

The Assassination of Inukai.

The assassination of Premier Inukai by Naval officers, together with bomb outrages in Tokio in various places, must have been the direct result of Japanese policy in China, when a withdrawal of troops was ordered from the Shanghai area. In Japan, where loyalty to the Emperor is made a fetish by the people, the military machine wields immense power and influence and sometimes usurps the legitimate duties of the Prime Minister. In the last trouble in China it was the military who took the bit between their teeth and forced the Premier to support them by further reinforcements. This is the result of excessive militarism, as the forces have to be kept engaged on some work. If they have no work they create some, for which the civilian population has to pay and suffer ultimately. These murders of Japanese politicians have been too many recently, and it is time for Japan to suppress these gangs whether they are "patriotic" or military.

Futile Consultations.

The Viceroy has again postponed the Consultative Committee, "after consulting the members", though no reason has been given for this decision. At this rate the discussions will be prolonged indefinitely. Nobody can have been impressed with the work done by this Committee. It is lacking in reality, and the greatest and most powerful political body in the country is not represented in it. It is obvious that, if the Federal Constitution is to be postponed for years, as Dr. Shafat Ahmad suggests, the proceedings of the Consultative Committee at this time are futile. This process of hastening slowly is not likely to allay the suspicion engendered in the minds of a large body of people that the Cabinet are not very anxious to accelerate the reforms.

Depression Worsens.

The customs revenue for April again shows a fall of 19 lakhs, in spite of the surcharge imposed in the last Budget. The total income was 435 lakhs as against 454 in the year previous. While the import duties on piecegoods, artificial silk and yarn and liquors showed an increase, there was an appreciable decrease on sugar, motor cars and tobacco. These figures prove that the depression is getting worse, and whatever might be the case with England, here we are still suffering from world conditions, which are none too bright. One wonders, if the position remains like this, how the Finance Member will be able to balance the Budget at the end of the financial year. The position in the provinces is no better and the trade is as bad as bad could be.

Encouraging Figures.

Thanks to the Swadeshi movement, the output of Indian cotton mills has been steadily increasing. During the 10 months ending January 1932 the production of piecegoods was 13.7 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 19.4 per cent. larger than in the corresponding months of 1929-30. The output compares well with the quantity imported from abroad. In the ten months of 1931-32 the quantity of grey and bleached piecegoods produced here was 1909 million yards against 433 million yards imported. The quantity of coloured piecegoods produced here was 548 million yards as against 182 million yards imported. The only variety that has suffered a check is what is called mill khaddar, which declined by 33.9 in 1931-32. But this decline is to be welcomed as it is deliberate and meant to avoid unfair competition with handspun and handworn khaddar. It would be fair for the mills not to produce khaddar at all.

Mosquito Curtains in Prisons.

It is reported that over a hundred mosquito curtains have been supplied by the public of Comilla and Noakhali for the benefit of the 'C' class civil disobedience prisoners in the local jails through the jail authorities. The authorities have done well to accept the gift and allow the prisoners to use it. A mosquito curtain is hardly a luxury and its use should be more widely allowed at the prisoners' expense. But there are unfortunately many jail officials who are too perverse to appreciate this point of view and who refuse to permit the use of mosquito curtains by prisoners at their own expense. There is no sense in pursuing deterrent methods to the point of injuring the health of prisoners.

KOLABA WORKER INTERNED

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 14.

A prominent Congress worker of Kolaba District and the organiser of the Kolaba Seva Dal has been served to-day, under Ordinance II with a Notice under the signature of the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay. He has been interned in his native village Thal and is to report himself daily at 2 p.m. to the Police Patel who resides two miles away from his residence. He is also ordered to abstain from taking part directly or indirectly in Congress activities.

This is the third Notice served on him.

Two Congress workers from Alibag Taluka have been sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment.

Dholera Editor Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

RANPUR, May 14.

The 12th Editor of the "Dholera Satyagraha Samachar" and two others have been arrested at Dhandhuka and taken to Ahmedabad.

Five volunteers were arrested from Khambhda by 'Mukhi' Patel but they were subsequently released by the Dhandhuka police.

"Sholapur Day" At Bangalore

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 14.

The "Sholapur Day" was observed here yesterday when a meeting was held at Gandhi Sagar. Several released workers from the Cantonment were present.

Messrs. Ramlal Tewari and V. S. Sarjevarao addressed the meeting on the significance of the "Sholapur Day," and appealed to the public to encourage Swadeshi.

A posse of police was present in 'mufti' at the meeting.

(Continued from col. 7).

Maharashtra or even India,"—as well as being a big patron of the institution for the protection of landlords in Carnac Road.

* * *

The Burmah Oil Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. less tax, put £670,000 to reserve and carried forward £586,000. But don't think your petrol will cost you less. It will probably cost you more presently.

Tipsy-Cake

The London correspondent of "The Leader" has "the very best reason to know that,

> "in the highest political circles in this country (England you know) the most anxious and continuous thought is being given to the question of how to emerge from the present impasse and secure such a restoration of confidence between the two countries as will give a reasonable prospect of rapid constitutional progress."

* * *

Well it may be so, but our own feeling, which we can't help, is that the anxious and continuous thought is being given to the question of how to delay constitutional progress.

* * *

However, that may be, the result of this anxious and continuous thought is, for the present, a bit of an anti-climax to the thrill which "The Leader's" correspondent gives us at the start.

* * *

"I believe," he says,—descending a few steps from the pedastral of knowledge based on "the very best reason—that.

> "in that section of the Cabinet that is most influential in Indian matters there is no desire to delay Indian political advance by one day beyond what is necessary for completing the picture of reforms, and its elaboration in the framework of a Parliamentary Bill."

and now the only question that remains is: What is necessary for completing the picture.

* * *

And for the answer to that you may ask Dr. Shaafat Ahmad, who will tell you that no definite time can be fixed, but that it is bound to take years. But when this indefinite period of years expires there won't be another day's delay—and that's a great comfort.

* * *

Mr. S. B. Tambe says that when all the communal and class interests are provided for, the new legislatures will be more like a Zoo. But that's all right. The Irish Free State Legislature we have just been told, is a menageric and if we get some old baboons to occupy the presidential chairs in the Councils, Swaraj will be complete.

* * *

We could name a few suitable candidates but we refrain.

* * *

Armoured cars have been requisitioned from Poona for the disturbances in Bombay. It is thought they will be very effective against the lurking assassins in the bye-lanes. Why not send for a battleship?

* * *

There is an interesting story of a cow in the letter which appears on another page from the Gowerdhandas Sanstha, Poona. This Society for the Protection of Cows owns a building in Bombay, which it is alleged provides a lot of work for the bailiffs.

* * *

One day a cow, which was being led to a Pinjrapole, saw this building 'en route,' entered the compound, sat down and refused to budge. Evidently, the intelligent animal was able to read the name of the building over the gate.

* * *

Now there is a dispute as to who cared for the cow—the tenants or the Society's agents, who were paid for its keep. The tenants allege that they and they alone provided it with food and this has naturally upset the Society.

* * *

Anyway, the cow didn't think much of the kind of protection it was getting in the cow protectors' building, so after some time it disappeared and was next found at a Mandir where it had settled down as a 'religieuse' under the care of the Mohant.

* * *

And there the dear cow remains. It is quite satisfied, and the Society's agents who have "eye-witnessed" it have satisfied themselves of its safety in its present surroundings, which is all to the good as the Society is thereby saved an expenditure of "Rs. 7 to Rs. 10" a month, which some people say the cow didn't get.

* * *

There only remains the suggestion of the tenants that the constant visits of the bailiffs disturbed the cow's equanimity and, therefore, it sought an abode of greater safety. A human may boldly face a bailiff but for a cow the visit of a bailiff may mean its sale to the butcher, and this cow's motto was "Safety first."

* * *

But it is consoling to know that the Society's work is "developing by volumes and volumes" and, though it was a bit careless about the protection of this particular cow, "it is probably the biggest cow-protecting institution in

(Continued in Column 6.)

NOR HINDUS, NOR MOSLEMS BUT INDIANS ALL.

Unless Fratricidal Strife Is Ended The Nation Cannot Live

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

It is difficult to write, or even think, about anything to-day but the grim tragedy that has overtaken the City during the past two days. Within less than 36 hours Bombay has witnessed a blood feud, aggravated by arson and looting, which exceeds in its intensity and dire consequences the terrible happenings of the early weeks in 1929, and, even now, threatens to grow rather than subside.

DISGRACEFUL TIRADE.

It would be easy to indulge in recriminations and to take upon oneself to assign causes and allocate blame for this deplorable development of communal strife. Some people have already found it very easy. The "Times of India" this morning disgracefully endeavours to thrust the whole blame for what is happening on the Congress.

It commences its tirade by saying that, easy as it would be to ascribe the outbreak as due to the weakening of respect for law and order engendered by the Congress Civil Disobedience campaign, that would not be stating the entire truth. None the less it proceeds to fill the bill with a vicious attack on the Congress and, in so many words, while professing not to know what are the "root causes of the present communal tension in Bombay" attributes all the responsibility for exacerbating and even creating the existing ill-feeling to the Congress.

Nothing could be more wickedly calculated further to exacerbate feeling at a time when it is the duty of every citizen and every organ of public opinion to concentrate every thought and every energy on the task of pacification and the restoration of order.

FORGET IT.

The temptation to reply to attacks of this kind is strong. But, personally, I propose to ignore them and I appeal to all Congressmen and other nationalists to steel themselves against the provocation to indulge in retorts and recriminations, for which I admit, in other circumstances and at another time there would be every justification. And I appeal also to non-Congressmen and even to anti-Congressmen to refrain from provocations of this kind, to forget for the time being their prejudices or their grievances, whatever they might be, and consider gravely and without any bitterness in their minds that the immediate task, the insistent responsibility that is laid on every individual at the present moment is the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the two great communities which form the great mass of the population of the city.

WE MUST CLEAN OUR HEARTS.

Unless, for the time being, at any rate, we clear our minds of all prejudice and preconceived views as to blame on one side or the other and wash our hearts clean of all hatred and bitterness engendered by what has happened in the past or is happening now we shall drive headlong to a greater disaster, a greater tragedy than has already overtaken us—the tragedy of communal chaos, which means national chaos and death to all hopes of that unity which is the essential condition of India's contentment and progress and her emancipation from political and economic thraldom.

REMEMBER OUR BROTHERHOOD.

In this matter and in this immediate crisis true patriots must forget whether they are Congressmen or anti-Congressmen, even whether they are Hindus or Muslims and remember only that they are all Indians and, as Indians, brothers who have for centuries lived and worked as brothers.

With all the enmity that has at times marred the amity and brotherhood of the many religious communities which inhabit this great land, let it not be forgotten that Hindu and Moslems have lived in amity and friendship all these years and still do so, and that it is only by that amity and friendship and trust and confidence in one another that India as a nation can become great and progress, or even exist.

This feud that has arisen in Bombay is a fratricidal feud. It is not that Moslems are murdering Hindus, or Hindus are murdering Moslems that matters. It is that Indian is being slain by Indian and brother slain by brother. And there are enemies watching who will take a gleeful advantage of this fraticidal strife, which is not merely fratricidal, but matricidal for every blow that is aimed by Indian against Indian is a blow struck against the Motherland.

THE ONE NEED OF THE MOMENT.

The people who are carrying on this dreadful orgy of violence and blood are for the most part ignorant men,—many of them, no doubt, 'goondas' and assassins by inclination and profession. But even such men may remember later that those with whom they warred were their fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens who in normal times they meet in friendly association and with that generous tolerance for other people's views, habits and customs, which, with all said and done, is the most glorious feature of Indian life.

ONLY ONE TASK.

All the more, therefore, it behoves those who belong to the educated and cultured classes of the two communities to set their minds sternly and sturdily against yielding to the temptation of being drawn into this feud by the cry that Muslims are beating Hindus, or Hindus are beating Muslims or that the one is more to blame than the other. Let us argue out the controversies of the past and the causes of the present in the future. There is only one task and there should be only one thought for every honest Indian at this moment, only one object of activity—that is to do all that he or she can, either by positive or negative means to restore peace to the City.

STIR UP THE AUTHORITIES.

The responsibility lies first, of course, on those who are appointed to maintain law and order, whatever their shortcomings. I do not propose to go into them. They may have been negligent they may have been indifferent. Our business now is to stir them up to adequate action. At the meeting of the Peace Committee in the Corporation Hall yesterday there was absolute unanimity that the measures which were adopted by the Government so tardily in 1929, must be taken now without a moment's later.

It is extraordinary that with the experience of 1929 before them the authorities have not adopted measures which were at that time immediately effective and that they were hesitating even as late as Sunday evening in the face of the terrible events of the previous twenty-four hours.

WHAT THEY MUST DO.

The Peace Committee have rightly conceived it their first duty to press these measures on the Government—the Curfew Order, the Rounding up of 'Mawalis' and the closing of liquor shops. That, at any rate, eliminates to a great extent the danger of the prolongation of the feud by evil men to whom violence and the shedding of blood is pastime and profit. The military must be utilised in far greater force. Unless there is widespread and comprehensive patrolling of the affected areas by armed forces, the menace of the prowling assassin and the sudden assemblage of crowds bent on violence cannot be eliminated. We don't want to hear as in 1929 that the military authorities are afraid to endanger the lives of the troops. They are paid for their job and they must do it. If the policemen can face these dangers, so surely can the soldiers.

INEFFECTIVE ORDERS.

But the danger does not really exist for an armed military patrol is in no danger either in the broad thoroughfares or the by-lanes, and only by continuous patrolling can the order of the Commissioner against the carrying of lethal weapons be made effective. At present it is ineffective. I have myself seen last night and this morning gangs of men passing through the streets openly with lathis and sticks in their hands and God knows what other weapons concealed in their clothes. No attempt was made to disarm them.

Not only this disarmament order, but any other order must prove ineffective unless the force is there to see that it is carried out. There is already in existence an order against assemblies of more than five persons in the streets. But at 10-30 this morning all the way from J. J. Hospital to Bhendy Bazaar there were large crowds assembled and, incidentally, not a policemen or a military picket to be seen. Such orders are useless unless they are strictly and rigorously enforced.

THE DUTY OF LEADERS.

For the rest the duty before the Conciliation Committee, the leaders of the two communities and all men of influence is plain. Day or night they must not rest from their own work of peace patrol, moving constantly in the affected areas, taking all risks, urging, pleading, remonstrating and reasoning, and in all ways influencing their co-religionists to lay aside all other feeling and join the army of peace-makers. Only by such personal influence, if it is sincerely, persistently and, when necessary, rigorously brought to bear, can there be any hope of restoring peace in those localities where the spirit of warfare now prevails.

And there must be no hesitation in exposing and pillorying those, if there should be any, who by their actions or words betray this cause of peace and endeavour further to fan the flame of communal discord.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid pull (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

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Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Indians Behind On First Innings

PALIA TOP SCORER WITH 48

Colah's First Good Break

At the close of the second day's play in the match between Glamorgan and All-India at Cardi of the Indians first innings concluded for 194 runs. Top scores were Palia 48 and Colah 40.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 16.

The Weather was dull at Cardiff when play was commenced at 2|30 p.m. Runs were coming slowly. Fifty was scored after the innings had lasted 90 minutes.

Naidu mishit and skied the ball which was held by Mercer at point off Glover. Nazir Ali was next dismissed for 6, Clay bringing the catch off Mercer. Navle, next man in, was bowled by Lavis. Colah now joined Palia and the pair had carried the total to 95 for 5 when tea interval arrived.

Palia who gave an exhibition of very patient cricket just missed his 50 by two runs when he was clean bowled by Jones. Colah batted soundly scoring 40 before he was out l.b.w. to the same bowler. Amarsingh and Porbunder who followed were cheaply dismissed when each had scored two runs. But Jogendersingh and Jehangir Khan who brought up the rear batted effectively producing between themselves 54 runs before Jogindersingh was out l.b.w. to Glover.

Scores:—

GLAMORGAN 1ST INGS. 253.

INDIANS FIRST INNINGS.

Naomal l.b.w. Glover	1
Wazir Ali c. Every b. Mercer	1
Naidu c. Mercer b. Glover	23
Nazir Ali c. Clay b. Mercer	6
Navle b. Lavis	4
Palia b. Jones	48
Colah l.b.w. Jones	40
Amarsingh c. and b. Jones	2
Porbundar b. Jones	2
Jogindersingh l.b.w. Glover	27
Jehangir Khan not out	27
Extras	13
Total	194

Bowling Analysis:—Mercer 2 for 54; Glover 3 for 33; Lavis 1 for 18 Jones 4 for 38.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 16.

Following are to-day's closing scores in first class county cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Somerset versus Hampshire:—Hampshire 135 and 70 for 9. Somerset 173.

Notts versus Surrey:—Surrey 108. Notts 256 for 7 (Gunn 89 not out).

Derbyshire versus Warwickshire:—Derby 108 and 174 for 5 (Lee 68). Warwick 111 Yorkshire versus Lancashire:—Lancashire 263. Yorkshire 46. (Sibbles 7 for 10) and following on 81 for 1 (Sutcliffe 57 not out.)

Leicestershire versus Northamptonshire:—Leicester 438 (Armstrong 152 not out,) Patridge 6 for 78). Northants 115 for 4.)

There was no play to-day in the following matches owig to rain:—

Middlesex versus Sussex at Lords,

Essex versus Worcestershire at Leyton,

Gloucester versus Kent at Bristol.—Reuter's Special.

Rohit Mill Agent For Sabarmati Jail

AHMEDABAD, May 16.

Agent of the Rohi Mill, was arrested this morning at his bungalow under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and taken to Sabarmati Jail.

He was formerly arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, released on parole, and later sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2,500 for breach of parole.—A. P.

Doctor Paget Toyubee Dead

LONDON, May 16.

The death has occurred of Doctir Paget Toynbee.—Rehter's Special.

(Dr. Paget Toynbee was the Hon-Secretary of Oxford Dante Society and Hon. Vice-President of the London Dante Society. Some of notable publications are Dante Studies and Researches, a Concise Dictionary of proper names and notable matters in the works of Dante and a Treasury of verse and prose from the works of Dante. He also contributed numerous articles on Dante to Newspapers and magazines.)

MANIBEN PATEL RELEASED

BELGAUM, May 14.
(By Mail.)

Miss Maniben Patel, who was brought here on February 3rd was released this morning from the Belgaum Central Jail.—A. P.

Karachi "Political Plots" Trial.

KARACHI, May 16.

The trial of the ten persons in connection with the alleged plots for commission of political outrages in Karachi began to-day in the Karachi District Prison before Mr. W. N. Richardson, the City Magistrate.

Strict search was made of the relatives of the accused before their entering the premises.

Five Pressmen who were asked to submit a similar search refused and were not admitted.—A. P.

TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS' RESCUE?

Collectors' Conference In Session

OOTACAMUND, May 16.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened the Collectors' Conference at the Secretariat this morning and in a short speech welcomed the collectors.

His Excellency is understood to have urged the need for the collectors helping the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Ten collectors were present besides the members of the executive council, three of revenue board and heads of departments.

The conference meets from day to day for one week for discussing matters of administrative importance and other subjects.—A. P.

Bomb For Policemen!

BENARES, May 14.
By Mail.

A bomb was noticed this morning on the grounds of local victoria park where policemen usually parade. On receiving information the police took it away.

Nothing untoward occurred.—A. P.

POLAND BEAT HOLLAND

WARSAW, May 16.

In the second round of the Davis Cup, Poland beat Holland by four matches to nil, Thus qualifying to meet Great Britain.
meet Great Britain.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

In the share market to-day jute shares opened quiet in sympathy with an easier hessian market and ruled steady throughout the day with moderate amount of business passing. In coals limited turnover resulted at about unchanged rates. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous section Bengal Papers were enquired for at advancing rates while there was also some demand for sugar shares. Bengal Chemical ordy. on the other hand marked a rise of 14 points on their lost quotations. Government securities were firm. Following were closing quotations:

Three and a half per cent. paper 63/1; four per cent. loan 1960-70 70-12; four and a half per cent. Bonds 1934 97/9; five per cent. loan 1945|55 100/8; Do. 1929/47 93/4; six per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100/6; six and- a half per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 102/8.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 100; Imperial Bank conty. 251/8.

Cotton: New Victoria ordy. 1/9.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 7, Nodiha 3.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 7/12; Barangore 95; Cheviot 154; Craig annas 12; Clive ordy. 19/8; Gourepore ordy. 208/9; Howrah 29/7; Kamarhatty ordy. 295/8; Kanknarrah 231/8; Kinnison ordy. 499-8; National 16/9; Presidency 3/13.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/12; Bengal Chemical ordy. 201; Bengal Telephone ordy. 8/2; Madan Theatres 1/4; Walford Transport 1/2; Bengal Paper ordy. 51-12; Do. "A" Pref. 100; Titaghur paper defd, 3/4; Carew & Co. 15/4; Champaran 25/4; New Savan Sugar 16/12; Purtabpore Sugar 14/8; Samastipuri Sugar 17/4; Eastern Cachar Tea 4/2.—A. P.

Punjab University Inquiry Commission

LAHORE, May 16.

The Civil and Military Gazette has been authorised by the the Minister for Education Punjab and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to contradict the report published in the certain newspapers about the Personnel of the proposed Punjab University Inquiry Commission and the terms of reference to it having been announced.

The question has not yet been finally settled and no announcement on the subject has been made.—A. P.

Murder In Presence Of Peace Committee!

CONCILIATORS COME IN CONTACT WITH GRUESOME SIGHTS

The Committee, which met on Monday morning in the Municipal Corporation Hall discussed the immediate steps to restore peace and sent a deputation to the Commissioner of Police to urge that the measures which the authorities had taken three years ago during similar trouble, should be put in force immediately.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE

While they were making their representations to the Police Chief some Muslims residing in Abdul Rehman Street came personally to lodge a complaint, not against the Hindus, but against the police for belabouring the Muslims indiscriminately and without any just cause or reason. They stated that while some of the Muslims were having their tea in a moghul tea shop, some police constables accompanied by a police sergeant came there and assaulted them. They also complained that about half a dozen persons seated in the verandah were also brutally assaulted unprovoked.

A GRUESOME SIGHT

Mr. H. E. Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who heard the complaint, promised to look into the matter. The Muslims then complained to Hon. Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Allaya Abba and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, members of the Peace Committee and they went to the place where the Muslims were alleged to have been assaulted and enquired into the matter. Hardly had they finished with this enquiry when the body of a Hindu was brought into the compound of the Police Commissioner's office, who it was stated, was stabbed in front of the Commissioner's office by some Mahomedans.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION

While this matter was being attended to, a deputation of some merchants from Bhat Bazar waited on the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Butler, requesting him to give police assistance as the shops of merchants were being looted by Muslim hooligans.

He promised to do what he could.

CITY IN MOURNING?

The "Chronicle" Representative accompanied the Peace Committee to the affected areas and from Crawford Market proceeded to Dadar but saw nothing except closed shops, business suspended and the City as if in mourning. There were some groups of people standing near the foot-path or on the pavements, but no indication of trouble all the way except that business was at a standstill and people were watching the situation either from behind closed doors or from foot paths. Police parties were also seen seated at strategic points.

From Dadar the Committee went to B. B. and C. I. Railway Dadar and thence to Parbhadevi and De Lisle Road. At all these places people seemed to be quiet and carrying on their normal avocations. The Committee next made their way towards Madanpura where it was reported that many stray assaults had taken place in the morning.

GHASTLY MURDER

In the whole city the chief hotbeds of trouble were Kamatipura and Chakla. At Kamati pura a Muslim Durgah and a Taziah were smashed by hooligans. An aerated water cart was looted and soda water bottles were smashed.

The Northbrook Garden which is the rendezvous of "mavalis" was the scene of a ghastly murder which was witnessed by many of the members of the Peace Committee. Here a Muslim was assaulted by about a dozen Hindus with lathis and the poor man was killed on the spot a few yards away from the car in which the members of the Peace Committee were seated.

The police tried to arrest the assailants but they all took to their heels and the police officer fired a few shots in the air, and that was all. The dead body was then removed dripping with blood by a few Muslims.

Here also a child was brought before the Committee whose head was battered by the mavalis. This too was a gruesome sight.

In this locality the Muslim residents begged the Peace Committee to assist them and save them from the tyranny of the Hindus. The Hindu "mavalis" of this locality were so bold as to throw stones with slings even at the members of the Peace Committee and were not afraid of the presence of the police constables and the officers with them.

STONED WITH SLINGS

From Kamatipura the Committee went towards Chakla and Bhat Bazar and Samuel Street and there witnessed the real horrors of riot.

Signs of arson looting and house-breaking were visible everywhere and the locality, which was once busy dealing in transactions of lacs of rupees every day, was reduced to a pitiable state. Here also as was the case at Kamatipura, some of the "mavalis" were seen throwing stones with slings at residential quarters but they had not the courage to stand when the Peace Committee members' car approached them.

One definite conclusion that the Peace Committee came to after their perambulation in the city was that posting of the military at Kamatipura and Musjid Bunder was necessary and imperative in the interest of the city.

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SHRI GOWARDHAN SANSTHA

Official Story Of The Missing Cow

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A mischievous letter has been published in your issue of the 9th instant, wherein an attempt is made to disrepute Shri Gowardhan Sanstha in the estimation of the public. The allegations made against the Sanstha are threefold, namely:

that the Sanstha sends out paid servants to collect money.

that a cow had been under protection of the Sanstha and the Sanstha at least was negligent towards he—if it has not deliberately sold the cow to butchers!

that the trustees of the Sanstha are irresponsible sluggish persons. They are slumbering.

Now, may I emphatically say that each one of these allegations is totally false, and on the very face it is an unfounded mythical fable?

With regard to the first, I may say, that paid servants do go out to collect funds for the Sanstha: but for Bombay at least this has a brighter aspect than as represented by the 'Lover of Cows.' The servants of the Sanstha are paid, but they have their hands full with other managerical work which alone entitles them for salary. And over and above this hired work, they honorarily beg alms for the Sanstha, every Sunday morning, along with other honorary volunteers who are ten times more than the servants that are paid. The Sanstha thanks all of them for this honorary task. What is the propriety of saying then that the Sanstha has paid servants to collect funds?

Then comes the "missing cow." The writer of the letter insinuates that the cow in question had been rescued from the butchers by the tenants of Gowardhan Bhuvan, and that they fed her daily. But not a particle of this story is true. The facts are as follows:—

"The cow while being led by some people to the Madhavbaug Panjrapola mysteriously made a sudden halt in front of Gowardhan Bhuvan. People following in vain tried to oust her from her place,—but as an alternative to going forth, the cow entered the building of the Sanstha, where again she squatted and refused to get up. The people following her, after an amount of futile struggles, let her alone there, and went away. This is how the cow came into the building. No money was required to rescue her, and none was collected on her account. Next, the secretary of the Bhuvan, when he learnt of the happenings, due to compassion alone, attended to her feeding; and out of the Sanstha's treasury monthly went some 7 to 10 Rs. regularly as long as the cow chose to live there. It may be that some of the tenants and true "lovers of cows"—gave her daily handfuls of "Gogras", but that does not mean 'maintaining.' Well, one day the cow disappeared all of a sudden. The secretary and other staff of the Sanstha were astonished not a little. They made several enquiries in Bombay Panjrapola and similar institutions, but to no avail. Still they never gave up efforts. Fortunately enough the volunteers of the Sanstha have been some weeks ago able to locate the cow in question in Bhangwadi Shiv-mandir under care of a Gosavi-Manant. The trustees of the Sanstha have eye-witness the cow themselves, and are satisfied about her safety. We wonder when exactly the "Lover of Cows" stepped in to ask our Management at Bombay and got that particular reply. At least we do not know of such a case having happened.

Lastly the allegation about the Trustees. It is rather useless to enter into any lengthy reply on this point. For such baseless charges may grow more and more. Suffice it to say, that at least five of the nine trustees of the Sanstha are active workers, and they can not afford to pull on with their work without being awake ever and always.

The work of the Sanstha is developing by volumes and volumes and it is probably the biggest Cow protecting Institution in Maharashtra or even India. It has amassed more than 5 lakhs of Rupees and spent more than 3 lakhs on Cow-protection work of various kinds. The Sanstha has purchased Gowardhan Bhuvan for 3 lakhs and-a-half, and on that account it is in debt for about 175 thousands. That money is also coming; for out of the proceeds of the funds of 8½ lakhs, propaganda on a wider scale and on more effective lines is contemplated. We mean only to say that all this could not have been done unless the trustees had been awake and alert. Perhaps the subscribing public knows better who sleeps and who does not.

Regretting that the "Lover of cows" should have published such grave untruths in your columns.

—Yours, etc.

Poona, May 16, 1932.

(D. K. PARVATE).

Editor Gorakshan

On behalf of Shri Gowardhan Sanstha, Wai, Poona & Bombay.

An injured person being removed from Khetwadi (Gir gaum) to hospital.

Police helping the evacuation by isolated Hindus of their homes in a Muslim area.

Ordinances Are Like Princes' 'Firmans'

"LAW AND ORDER COULD HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED WITHOUT THEM"

With Separate Electorates, Legislature Will Be Like A Zoo, Says Mr. Tambe

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 12.

Mr. S. B. Tambe, Member of the Round Table Conference who returned to Nagpur during the last week interviewed by a Press Representative, said:

PROSPECTS OF FURTHER REFORMS.

Though I am an optimist, I do not consider the prospects of further reforms to be very hopeful. If, as I apprehend seriously, communal electorates are continued the outlook is far from being cheerful. If all the communal and class interests are recognised and special representation for them is provided for, the Legislatures will be more like a Zoo where a fixed number of certain species or variety has to be kept. Everybody will be pulling his own way. In responsible Government the legislature should be composed of members who can take a broad view of provincial matters and not harp always on sectional or communal interests.

THAT MINORITIES' PACT.

Asked about the communal settlement, Mr. Tambe said:—

Unfortunately the communal problem has assumed wider dimensions. When it was a question of settlement with one community, the same was solved but now an amicable settlement of the claims of the several communities has become an impossible task particularly on account of what is called the Minorities Pact. How that pact was brought about is explained in Mr. Benthal's letter which is known to the public.

Though perhaps a settlement will smoothen matters, is it desirable that a decision in the absence of a settlement must be given by His Majesty's Government I do not think so. India being an original member of the League of Nations along with England it is open to question whether England can settle the communal dispute which is really an internal matter for India.

BOYCOTT STIFFENING.

Asked about the political situation, Mr. Tambe said:—

"The political situation is no better than what it was in January last. The discontent among the people is deep-rooted and that distrust of the British was general. The boycott movement is stiffening quietly. As regards Ordinances, Law and Order could have been maintained without these Ordinances and can be maintained without them. The Ordinances were widely worded and resembled in some respects the 'firmans' of some Indian princes."

Finally, Mr. Tambe said that he was doubtful if a Third Round Table Conference would be held as it all depended upon the development in the political situation.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION MAY NOT BE COMMUNISTIC

W. P. P. Is An Independent Political Party, Says Meerut Defence Counsel

MEERUT, May 11.

(By Mail)

"The prosecution case is that one of the first and foremost activities of the conspirators was the creation and organisation of Workers and Peasants Parties," said Mr. Pyare Lal Sharma arguing on behalf of his communist clients in the Meerut Conspiracy Case yesterday.

He discussed at length the thesis called "Principles and Policy," passed at the first conference of the All India Workers and Peasants Party Conference. After a brief economic analysis of Indian society the party came to the conclusion that the chief exploiting interest were British Imperialism, Indian Capitalists and Landlords and princes and there were no chances of any serious divisions among these ruling classes and they jointly exploited the large masses of workers and peasants.

MASS AWAKENING

After this survey and as a result of these conditions of life the party thought that the question of political power was naturally brought before the masses and they came to realise that no substantial improvement in their own condition was possible in the existing circumstances. The aim of the party was therefore fixed to be the attainment of complete national independence from British Imperialism and a democratic organisation of the country involving the nationalisation of key industries and appropriation of land without any compensation.

FOR GENERAL STRIKE

"To achieve this aim the party decided to establish contacts with all anti-Imperialist organisations and work among all potentially revolutionary social strata. To increase the momentum of the mass movement it was decided to establish mass organisations and organise mass demonstrations and mass non-payment of taxes and rent and general strike. Mr. Sharma said: "This was the final form in which the principles and policy of the W.P.P. emerged in December 1925. I have already shown how the W.P.P. grew and how the aims and objects changed according to changing conditions in the country. In this case we are dealing with a communist conspiracy whose head was at Moscow but the W.P.P. official documents themselves do not justify the inference that it came into being as the creation of a Communist organisation. It grew."

CLASS STRUGGLE

"Class struggle was recognised as one of the fundamental principles of the party. Mr. Sharma maintained that this was nothing unusual in this advanced stage of human thought it would be preposterous to say that the interest of the rich and the poor are identicle."

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL PARTY

Mr. Sharma proceeded to show that the programme of the W.P.P. should be considered as a whole and not piecemeal. A party having for its object mass organisations and mass struggle might frame its principles and policy on lines which might be found in other similar organisations. Similarity of ideas and methods could not be the determining factor to come to the conclusion that the two organisations were in league with each other. The question was whether the W.P.P. was created or organised by a Communist organisation as such. The prosecution documents did not disclose a conspiratorial connection between the W.P.P. and Communist International.

Mr. Charma drew the attention of the court to many documents which went to show that the W.P.P. was an independent political party.

Here the court rose for the day.—A.P.

TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED

"Sholapur Day" At Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 15.

A procession of "Red Shirts" was taken out here yesterday to celebrate "Sholapur Day". Two volunteers of Bharat Seva Dal were arrested under section 17-A, C.L.A.A. for taking out a procession with Red Uniform. They were both placed before the City Magistrate and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each.

TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED

The 41st and 42nd "Dictators" of the City Congress Committee were arrested for disobeying section 144 in front of Shanwarwada by reading Congress Bulletin. They were tried under section 17-A. and section 18 of the Press' Act by the City Magistrate, Mr. Vyde, yesterday. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 under each section, both the sentences to run concurrently.

A congress worker from Poona Cantonment has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for distributing Congress Bulletins.

ALL SHOLAPUR ACCUSED JAILED

"Martial Law Day" Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, May 15.

The two volunteers, one from Ahamadnagar and the other from Barsi, and the 16th "Dictator" of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who were arrested here in the morning on the "Martial-Law Day" were, yesterday afternoon, convicted under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, by Rao Saheb Kale, Special Magistrate, Sholapur, and each sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of rupees 20 or, in default, to undergo 40 days' rigorous imprisonment more.

The prosecution had filed their case under section 22 of the 2nd Ordinance of 1932, for taking out Prabhat Pheri in violation of the District Magistrate's order. But, subsequently the charge was amended and all the three accused were convicted under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for assisting the operations of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and also that of the Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee, which committees have been declared illegal

PHERI CONVICTIONS.

Rao Saheb Kale also convicted under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the other 17 volunteers who were arrested for taking out Prabhat-Pheri (on the Martial Law Day) and sentenced 14 of them each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or, in default, to undergo 40 days' imprisonment more. The remaining 3 were ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for three years.

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Situation In South Africa

...Going From Bad To Worse

A Johannesburg correspondent writes to the "New Statesman and Nation":—

The record of the Nationalist Government in South Africa is a sorry rake's progress. From the outset the Treasurer, Mr. Havenga, has pinned his faith to the teaching of entirely respectable but rather old-fashioned orthodox economists; from the beginning, also, the Prime Minister, and a good many of the very inexpert rank and file of his party, have betrayed their strong bias in favour of a more dubious doctrine, "economic independence." In other words, that Great Britain should go, or even be driven, off gold, is in itself sufficient reason for South Africa to go the other way, and stay on gold at all costs. The real cry is no other than our old friend, "Los van England"! It is only in the light, or darkness, of this—and two other—overmastering obsessions of Nationalist South Africa, that the madness of the last weeks is even explicable—the other two being the "capitalist" mine-owners an.—General Smuts!

OUTCRY AGAINST GOLD STANDARD.

In September there was good reason to wait and see how things might develop, and the Opposition stood aside, leaving the decision to the Government. The mine-owners, indeed, vitally concerned, showed more apprehension of a return of the embarrassments they suffered from war and post-war inflation than a lively sense of the benefits likely to accrue from a premium on gold; it was nearly two months before, in a most sober and restrained memorandum, they ventured to pronounce in favour of leaving the gold standard, for the sake, among other things, of the ever-tottering low-grade mines. Meantime, ministers had made most emphatic choice, and declared uncompromisingly for staying on gold. Already, when Parliament met in November, two months before its time, the general paralysis, the tribulations, especially of the export trades, had raised such an outcry that the Treasurer, who in his earlier orthodoxy had denounced subsidies as robbery, now promised a 10 per cent. subsidy on exports, to be paid for by a 5 per cent. primage on imports. For the rest, it was acute deflation all the way—heavy cuts in the salaries and wages of civil servants, of all school-teachers, and of railwaymen, down to the lowest grades, with all necessary services cut to the bone, and no prospect but of more cuts to follow. The Opposition, though by no means unanimously, protested that to abandon gold might be surer and cheaper.

GOVERNMENT'S OBSTINACY.

At this stage, however, General Smuts saw fit to cable from England not merely a protest, but a round denunciation of the Government's economic policy; by the Government's obstinacy the farmers' export trade was being ruined, gold-mining and all secondary industries severely hampered, the whole country drained of its life-blood writes M. in "The New Statesman and Nation". And, in truth, these have been difficult months. Though, so far, chiefly public servants have suffered actual salary or wage cuts, business is strangled, and unemployment has risen to unprecedented heights—so much so, indeed, that, solely on account of the prevailing poverty and distress, the "supply" of Native mine-labour, for the first time in a whole generation, is more than "adequate',. Though the Government might reasonably reply that the disease is world-wide' not to be cured by South Africa going off gold, or remaining on it, nevertheless it was politically embarrassing to have General Smuts, returned in December, stumping the country denouncing the gold standard policy. And it was a real disaster that General Smuts's pronouncement both synchronised and agreed with the policy belatedly enunciated by the mine-owners. When, moreover, both of them used ominous phrases about the advisability of "linking with sterling", the Government merely hardened its heart.

MONETARY SELECT COMMITTEE.

To the surprise of most people, the Prime Minister at once announced a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into monetary policy. But in a five minutes' speech he made it plain that whatever the findings of any Committee the Government intended to stand by its policy; the one and only function of the Select Committee was to expose the folly, the deceit, and the wickedness of General Smuts's campaign! If, presently, the Treasurer had to announce heavier subsidies for exporters, and further deflationary cuts, touching this time not only all services but even the salaries of ministers themselves, and of M.P.s, the sole and sufficient cause of all these distresses is, apparently, the discreditable conduct of the Opposition leader, whose two months' campaign had shaken all confidence in the soundness and safety of South African credit! This, in short, was the substance of General Hertzog's reply to a twelve days' debate. Inevitably, then, he must stand, or fall, by his precious gold standard. To this he is committed. And influences beyond the control of this or any Government may yet force the issue. Even Nationalist Party discipline cannat quite conceal the signs of discontent. One at least of the Government's bright young men has ratted: Dr. Bruwer, one of the white-headed boys marked out in the early days for sudden promotion to high office, has resigned from the permanent Board of Trade and taken the field openly against the Government's economic policy. So, though there is no precedent for the resignation of any South African Cabinet, with a large and docile majority and two years to go, a not impossible financial crisis may bring in its train a blessed change of Government.

THE NATIVE SERVICE CONTRACT BILL.

For such a change, almost at any price, friends of humanity are bound to pray. This Nationalist Government's record for repression of Natives is already such as to live in history, to its lasting discredit and disgrace. For at least two years Mr. Pirow, Minister of Justice, has been nursing a bantling of his own, the Native Service Contract Bill. Last year this Bill, sponsored strangely by the Minister of Justice, not by the Minister of Native Affairs, was reluctantly withdrawn at the very last moment. Mr. Pirow was forced to bow to the secret but certain opposition of the Native Affairs Department and to the hesitation of the Prime Minister himself. The latter was unmistakably shaken by the outcry against piecemeal legislation in material points conflicting with the long-delayed Bills embodying his own ideas of a "comprehensive Native Policy". This year, though these objections are unchanged, the Bill has come on good and early. In order to display once more the notorious division in the ranks of the Opposition—loyal little British Natal being hotly for the measure—the Whips have been taken off, and only a miracle can now prevent its reaching the Statute Book.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM.

Quite apart from its vicious details, there is no excuse for any such Bill till the long-promised "further provision" of Native land automatically remedies some of the "evils" now alleged to exist. But, as is well known, for too many South Africans "the Native Problem" is that some Cape Natives have the vote. In 1929 the Government was triumphantly returned to power on this shameless anti-Black cry. Since then the enfranchisement of European women and other devices have been used to raise the European electorate from under four to about nine hundred thousand while leaving the Native vote at or below the present 15,000. The "Native Problem" is, therefore, no longer so "urgent", and, almost avowedly, the "comprehensive Native policy" is being kept in the cold storage of Select Committee—against the needs of the next election. Meantime, even the pretence of "consulting" Natives has been abandoned. The statutory Native Commission has not met since 1929. The, also statutory, Annual Conference met anually till 1926, thereafter only in 1930 (and then almost without notice.) And in the last year and more neither the Prime Minister nor the Minister of Native Affairs and of Justice has ever made reasoned answer to any representations from voluntary bodies like the Joint Councils of Europeans and Natives, or from purely Native organisations.

THE NEED FOR CONTRACT BILL.

So now, the Native franchise having been happily circumvented, the comprehensive revision of the Land Act could well stand over. But though a Native Economic Commission is about to report, though also the decennial census (without which the framers of any comprehensive policy trenched," Natal and Transvaal farmers have certain troubles which cannot so conveniently wait. Hence the Contract Bill. In these two Provinces masses of the original Native population subsist on European land as "squatters", that is, failing land to call their own, on such poor terms as competing thousands, can wring from the land-owners. Naturally enough many of the squatters are restless; contracts, or alleged contracts are fequently booken; boys, girls, and whole families, migrate in shoals to the land of the more easy-going farmers or, failing such, to the towns. Control, in short, is breaking down. And this is Mr. Pirow's golden opportunity to be "strong."

THE DESIDERATUM.

What is required is, of course, a measure converting squatters into fixed tenants, crofters in fact—with security and some inducement to better themselves, to make effective use of or co-operate in the development of land which, admittedly, European owners do not and cannot use. Mr. Pirow and his farmer supporters, however, treat this squatting—the direct result of European land-grabbing—as itself an original and intolerable evil. The prime object of the Bill is to reduce all native tenants to a common servitude as farm "labourers". The choice is between labour and eviction. All tenants shall serve, or be deemed to serve, under a labour contract effectively binding whole families for a sufficiently long period; to make quite sure, Native guardians shall have power to bind minors to service, but breach of "agreement" by any one member shall be warrant for evicting the whole of a group or family. With no provision whatever for the exodus which must result, power is taken to impose an annual tax of £5 for every squatter who shall fail to do at least ninety days service in any year. Owing to the number of technical "offences" for which Natives now serve terms of imprisonment, the Department of Prisons ('scilicet' Justice!) is finding the cost of prison administration excessive: at the same time, farmers with refractory servants find it wasteful to lose their services while they serve in prison for laziness, insubordination, and similar offences.

WHIPPING FOR BOYS.

It is now provided that for any breach of a labour contract it shall be competent to punish any boy of 18 or under by whipping—this for breach of a "civil" obligation. Finally, for the spirit which inspired this measure, in the second reading debate, Mr. Pirow, its sponsor, expressed the opinion that the whipping penalty should stand, as in the original draft, without limit of age. This, with complete cynicism, on the ground that since it is quite impracticable to prevent the flogging of Natives on farms it will be well to regularise, and legalise the practice.

Such, once more, is South African regard for its "sacred trust" for Forced Labour Conventions, and other "sentimental" emanations of Geneva and of world opinion. Nothing but an economic crash can save South Africa from itself, from its present Government, which will brook neither question nor criticism from or on behalf of unrepresented Natives any more than in matters of economics even from the official Opposition. Needless to add, in face of unparalleled Native distress, the Government's only remedy for "unemployment" continues to be the substitution of Europeans for Natives wherever practicable.

SCHOOLMASTER WHO WAS LATE

PARIS, (By Mail).

Because a young schoolmaster of Bouessay hates getting up early in the morning, this commune today has neither a Mayor nor a Municipal Council.

This situation was brought about by the dismissal of the young pedagogue. During his brief stay at Bouessay he became very popular. He was liked, not only by his pupil, but also by their parents.

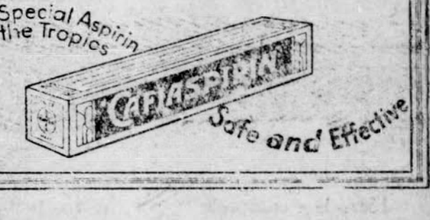
But he had this one fault, that he could not bring himself to arrive at his school punctually in the morning. On several occasions he was reproved by his superiors, and at last the day arrived when on entering the class-room he found a visiting inspector installed in his place and giving a lesson. On the strength of the inspector's report the village school-master was removed.

The Mayor pretested in vain, and even a special visit to the Prefect of the Department at Laval proved unvailing. As a last resource the Mayor and all the councillors have resigned. It has proved impossible to elect another corporation because no one will present himself for election. There is a complete deadlock.

The chemist will be particularly pleased to sell it to you because he knows that the integral worth of 'CAFIASPIRIN' makes contented customers.

'CAFIASPIRIN' spells *quality* of the highest order, being of excellent effect and purity and thoroughly harmless. The world renowned BAYER-CROSS guarantees this.

And now, prove for yourself the truth of this. Your chemist has 'CAFIASPIRIN' waiting for you!



FOR THE SUMMER

HIMANI SOAP

ARE EXQUISITE IN ALL RESPECTS.

Made from the purest material by experienced experts in a factory equipped with the most up-to-date machinery—big steam and electric plant a decent laboratory where research work is being assiduously done—a factory visited frequently by students from all Indian Universities, Chemists, Doctors and Engineers. For the summer we specially recommend—

Morning Bath	Evening Toilet
SANDAL	KHUS---KHUS

Himani Sandal is an above-class Soap and no other Sandal should be compared to it.

Ask your dealer for a cake and convince yourself

Made by
HIMANI WORKS CALCUTTA

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POPATLAL GHELABHOY & CO.,
104, Chuckla St. BOMBAY

FRAGRANT ICE COLD

LEMON CREAM

REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.,
BOMBAY, 4

The Hindu.

Illustrated Weekly.

(PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS)

The premier Indian Pictorial weekly with regular features of short stories, Historical Sketches contributions by eminent writers of the day on all interesting subjects and up-to-date news of the world

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MANAGER, THE HINDU, 100 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS (P.B. 316).

FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

For An All Correct Or Nearest Solution

2nd Rs. 300, 3rd Rs. 200

AND

40 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a Competition which presents an easy opportunity for you to secure a handsome prize. As will be seen the most familiar of fruits, fruits that everyone has eaten and enjoyed, are here illustrated. All you have to do is to give the correct name for each fruit. To simplify this already simple competition, we give below the names of the fruits illustrated. Now set to work and pick up enough money to keep you supplied with fruit for a whole year.

Rules

Here is a complete list of the fruits illustrated:—

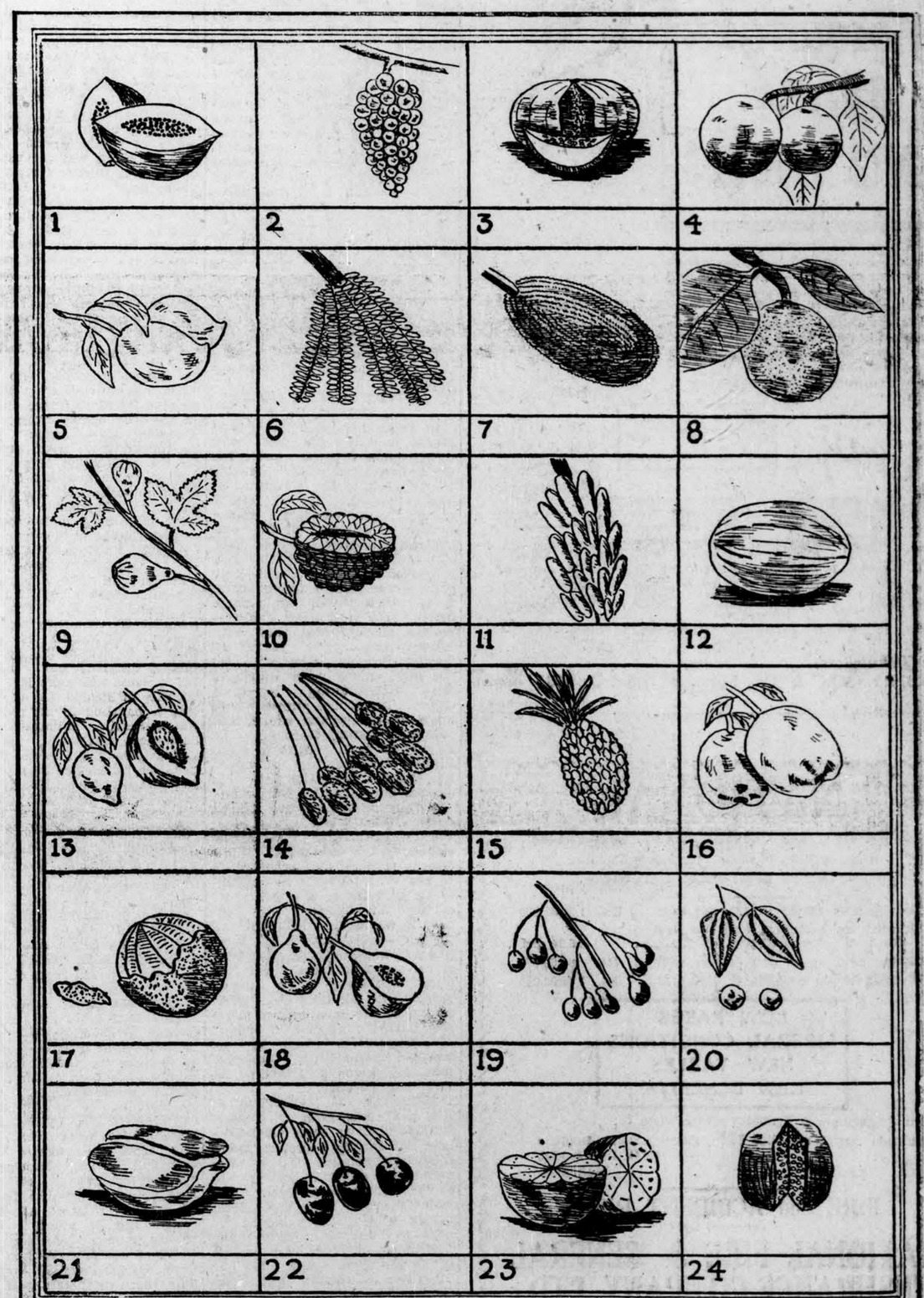
CUSTARD APPLE, JACK FRUIT, PEACH, APRICOT, APPLE, MANGO, PAPAYA, FIGS, DATES, GRAPES, POMEGRANATE, SWEET LIME, LOQUATS, LICHEES, PALM FRUIT, BANANAS, ORANGE, MARSH MELON, LEMON, BLACKBERRIES, WATER MELON, GUAVA, PINEAPPLE, GOOSEBERRIES.

2. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
3. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, *Bombay.*

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand them in at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 28th May, 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."



Familiar Fruits

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Gold Export To The Continent

Messrs. Samuel & Montagu & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London, April 27th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,815,498 on the 28th inst. as compared with £120,808,347 on the previous Wednesday.

The Bank of England's official rate of Discount was lowered from 3-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent. on the 21st inst.

The moderate amounts of gold which have been offered in the open market have been absorbed for export to the Continent and for a destination not disclosed.

The latest shipments of gold advised from Bombay total about £500,000.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine ounce.	value of £ Sterling.
April 21st	109/11d.	15/5.5d.
April 22nd	110/6d.	15/4.5d.
April 23rd	110/6d.	15/4.3d.
April 25th	110/10d.	15/4d.
April 26th	113/3d.	15/0d.
April 27th	113/5d.	14/11.8d.
Average	111/4.83d.	15/3.1d.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for March 1932 amounted to 47,239 fine ounces as compared with 45,032 fine ounces for February 1932, and 42,278 fine ounces for March 1931.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 18th inst. to mid-day on the 25th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Iraq	23,406
Irish Free State	175
Palestine	7,500
British West Africa	50,641
British South Africa	965,117
Kenya	2,009
British India	379,503
Straits Settlements	89,287
New Zealand	13,956
United States of America	212,377
Australia	226,901
Other Countries	1,129
	£1,972,062

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	2,631
Netherlands	50,104
France	1,485,199
Czechoslovakia	4,400
Other Countries	158
	£1,542,492

United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of March last are detailed below:—

	Imports. £	Exports £
France	11,568	9,748,811
Switzerland	.....	2,108,292
Netherlands	59,502	750,882
Belgium	.....	10,422
Germany	6,700	5,709
United States of America	14,421	48,323
West Africa	110,773	.....
Brazil	276,785	.....
Union of South Africa & South West Africa Territory	5,226,513	.....
Rhodesia	297,261	.....
British India	6,167,212	.....
Straits Settlements	153,213	.....
Australia	485,639	.....
New Zealand	93,883	.....
Iraq	67,456	.....
Palestine	18,250	.....
Other Countries	54,270	45,615
	13,043,446	12,716,054

SILVER.

The main influence in a rather quiet market has been the tendency of sterling, but the movements of prices have not reflected the exchange fluctuations to the extent which might have been expected owing to the general lack of interest shown by buyers and an inclination on the part of speculators to sell at higher rates. China has been a buyer and small purchases have been made by the Indian Bazaars to cover bear positions. America has been rather inactive, although yesterday afternoon there was some support from that quarter above the rate.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 18th inst. to mid-day on the 25th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	2,886
Belgium	5,955
British India	15,886
Australia	13,189
Japan	3,561
Irish Free State	30,011
British South Africa	4,100
New Zealand	1,934
Other Countries	11
	£82,533

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	2988
French Possessions in India	3,000
British West Indian Islands	5,009
Netherlands	665
France	245
Other Countries	554
	£10,452

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.	Cash deli-very	Two months' delivery
April 21st	16 13/16	16 7/8
April 22nd	17	17 1/16
April 23rd	16.7/8	16.15/16
April 25th	17.	17 1/16
April 26th	17.	17.1/16
April 27th	17.3/16	17.1/4
Average	16.979d.	17.041d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine)	
April 20th	28 3/8
April 21st	28 9/16
April 22nd	28 9/16
April 23rd	28 1/4
April 25th	28 5/16
April 26th	28 1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 21st inst. to the 27th inst. was dol. 3.77.1/4 and the lowest dol. 3.62.1/2.

JUST A GLANCE!

If you are entangled in some difficulty and after every possible material effort you have remained unsuccessful, then spiritual help alone can now serve you as a means to bring you success. Therefore consult at once AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN, Anarkali, Lahore who is a spiritual Hakim of World-wide fame.

Consultation fee Re. 1/- V. P. P Charges As. 6 extra.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

NOT 1 IN 10 ESCAPES HALITOSIS

(unpleasant breath)

PUT YOUR BREATH BEYOND REPROACH WITH

LISTERINE

ANTISEPTIC

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 16.
Col-de-Lana Suttore, Trieste.
British Sailor; Smith; Abadan.
Alavi; Constantine; Karachi.
Garbita; Lowson; Calcutta.
C/Salisbury; Martin; Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 16.
Steamer C/Sydney for Liverpool.
Steamer Trentbank for New York.
Steamer Fushjama for Trieste.

O. Coy's steamer "British Sailor," S.S. Col-de-Lana:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Col-de-Lana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. British Sailor:—The A. P. O Coy's steamer "British Sailor," arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer "Alavi," arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 22 passengers.

S.S. Garbeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Garbeta," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. C/Salisbury:—The K N Coy's steamer "City of Salisbury," arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 16.
7 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Singapore 17|5, N Y Kaisha.
8 Col-di-Lana 3709 Yokohama 17-5 L Triestino.
12 Nerbudda 4928 Calcutta 17|5 M M and Co.
15 Karanja 4646, E Africa, 18|5 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan 24-5 O S Kaisha.
4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 20-5 M M and Co.
5 Tasmania Maru 2523, Kobe, 17|5, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Sophie Marie 560 M'Coast, 19-5 Merchant S N Co.
D/E Alavi 2157 Jeddah NF., T. Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Malwa 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dogra 2915, M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra 16-5 L Edward Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macilworth 24|5, J.F. Co.
C|Salisbury 16|5 K N Co.
Tarantia 2/6 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Barkenfels 17|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Marienfels 31|5, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bangalore, 16|5 L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Colde Lana 16-5 L T Co.
Gange 25-5 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Trenthank, 16|5 F F Campbell.
C/9 Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce, 20|5, F. F. Campbell and Co.
C|Christchurah 16-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Monroe 2-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Van Burn 17|6 F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Alipore 21-4 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 18|5 N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30|5 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 27|5 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 8|6 O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.
Kenya 4|6 M M & Co.
Karagola 18|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 21-5 P & O S N Co
Malwa 28-5 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 28-5, P & O S N Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tokiwa Maru, 15|5, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, 15-5, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-5 O S Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda, 18|5 M M & Co.
Varsova, 20-5 M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F, S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 18|5 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO
Jaladuta, 7,5, S. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, P & O S N Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Tokiwa Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda, M M & Co.
Varsova, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana, M M and Co.

VERY WONDERFUL! IMMEDIATE RESULTS!!

WORLD'S TALK

ABOUT

OUR PREDICTIONS

AND

TALISMAN

MY GUARANTEE

I guarantee that the Jayavasikarani and other talismans prepared by me will give immediate relief to the wearer from troubles and results as advertised. Thousands of people both in India and abroad have seen for themselves the truth of the same. Buy our talisman and enjoy fortunate results.

(Sd.) V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR.

Reward Rs. 1,000

Thousands of certificates have poured in within the lapse of four months since the beginning of 1932. As it is impossible to publish all of them, only a few have been published hereunder. One who can prove with regard to anyone of the letters published that the same has not been written on the date specified therein will get a reward of Rs. 1,000. It is needless for us, to add anything to the great respect which this Jothisha Nilayam enjoys in the whole world as it will be quite evident from these letters.

Manager,
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam.

.....What you have predicted previously have proved correct. Please send one year life reading for a child born to me on 29-12-31 Tuesday, at 2-45 p.m. (Sd.) K Ramasami Mudali, Kaveri Road. Erode, 12—1—32.

.....I am very much satisfied with annual life reading No. 166311 dated 7—5—31 sent to me last year, since every one of your predictions has come true. Will you please send me another year's life reading (Monthly details) from 7—5—32 by V.P.P. and oblige? (Sd.) M. V Srinivasan, Board High School, Uravakonda, (Ananthapur Dt.), 16—1—32.

.....I was very glad to note your answers which I am sure will happen to be true in course. The reason for my selecting you among the so many advertisers in the 'HINDU' is that the answers which you wrote to my uncle while I was staying with him (Mr. B. M. Yagnasami Iyer, Teppakulam), on 13—1—1928 No. 75520 proved to be correct and exact and I really appreciate your wonderful work. (Sd.) S. V. Lakshmanan, B.A., Pichondompalayam, Gobichettipalayam (P. O.) (via) Erode, 20—1—32.

.....I have great confidence in your predictions ever since I received correct answers to my questions, some two years back when I was a student. I take this opportunity of consulting you in the matter of naming my son who was born at 10-34 hrs. on Saturday night 2—1—32 this month. (Sd.) Y. Satyanarayana, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Police, Naguluppalagad, Ongole Taluk. 25—1—32

.....The life reading you sent me some years back, I am pleased to say, gave me complete satisfaction. Please send me one year life reading with monthly details and answers for five questions sent herewith. (Sd.) C. S. Velu Pillai, Kadawella, Watawella (P. O.) (Ceylon) 30—1—32.

.....The readings you sent me on 26—10—1927 proved to be exact and accurate. I wish to get readings from you for my whole life. (Sd.) N. K. Chokkalinga Chetti, 195, Colombo Road, Kandy, Ceylon, 30—1—32.

.....Please give correct answers to following. I saw your answers to Sub-Post Master's questions. They were satisfactory. (Sd.) M. Dessanayake, Post Office, Haldummulla (P. O.), Ceylon, 30—1—32.

.....The readings sent to me previously have proved to be exact and true for which I will be ever grateful to you. (Sd.) S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Savaripalayam, Coimbatore, 3—2—32.

.....I find what you have predicted to my brother P. S. Ginige is true. (Sd.) M. S. Ginige, Temple View, Kalutara North, Ceylon, 5—2—32.

.....With reference to your one year life reading I wish to inform you that your predictions are satisfactory. (Sd.) T. M. Kulandaswami Pillai, C/o Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Pollachi, 8—2—32.

.....I have received your yearly life readings twice, which I am glad to note, came to be fully true. Please send one more annual reading to my address. (Sd.) N. V. Patchico, C. G. R. Galoya Junction, Kekirawa (P. O.), 17—2—32.

.....The annual reading you sent me, with monthly details from 17—1—31 to 16—2—32, proved correct to the very letter of your predictions. Please accept my heartfelt gratitude. Please send me another reading for this year. (Sd.) R. A. Subbram, 2049, Ramanathapuram Road, Madura, 19—2—32.

.....I am glad to inform you that as per your predictions I am appointed as a Sub-Agent on the 25th of Jan. 1932, as stated by you on 4—12—31, in Messrs. The Anglo American Oil Products Co., (India) Ltd. to Nagarcoil and suburb on Rs. 30 plus a T. A. of Rs. 20 per mensem along with a certain commission, (Sd.) T. S. S. Chidambaram, C/o. S. S. Nataraja, Clerk, Taluk Office, Nanguneri, 25—2—32.

.....The answers you sent for my questions sent by me on two occasions have proved correct. Please send one year life reading with monthly details to my address. (Sd.) E. T. Thyagaraja, Godakawela, Ceylon, 20—2—32.

.....The answers received from you for my questions have proved correct. I am recommending you to several of my friends. (Sd.) E. T. Thayagaraja, Godakawela, Ceylon, 5—3—32.

.....The predictions you sent me for 1928—29, I found to be correct and I understand therefrom your vast abilities as an ASTROLOGER. So I am pleased to order for another annual reading. (Sd.) Syed Mohamed, East Street, Abhiramam, Ramnad Dt., 10—3—32.

.....You sent me a life reading and so far I am quite satisfied with the same. I am enclosing a letter from a friend of mine, please send her life reading by the following address. (Sd.) S. B. Shah, C|o I. B. Sarin, Esq., 40, Hewett Hostel, Lucknow University, Lucknow, 15—3—32

"JAYAVASIKARINI"

OR

"LUCKY CHARM"

This Talisman contains a peculiar root enclosed in it after performing the necessary puja and homa according to Sastras. As this is sent by post to several places this is prepared in a way as to get no contamination whatever. For the last fifteen years this is purchased in several places in the world and especially in India and its effects are fully realised. This can be worn by males and females, old and young without any distinction of caste or creed. It is impossible to describe its effects fully here but only a few are stated below.

1. It is fact that every one who wears this will get his difficulties and financial embarrassment decreased gradually and will get elevation in every way (but one should not consider that by wearing it he will become a millionaire the next day.)

2. If business people or those in service wear this they will be free from the effects of bad stars and they will flourish well or obtain the favours of their superiors.

3. However clever one may be in conducting the business still he will get loss and obstacles at times. This Talisman will relieve him of such difficulties and loss and will make him to prosper well.

4. Students, by wearing this, will get success in their examinations and will have no obstacles in studies and will be quite healthy.

5. If there be no union among family members and quarrels arise without any reason this Talisman will bring peace in the family.

6. If difficulties occur as the result of black magic this Talisman will remove them after wearing it.

7. Children will be getting several thoshas up to the tenth year of their age; this Talisman will remove such thoshas and will make the children to live long and healthy.

8. By wearing this one will get the blessings of the Almighty, kindness of elders and charitable disposition.

9. Whatever illness one may be suffering from, this Talisman will show signs of cure after wearing it and will cure the illness gradually. There are several other benefits by the use of this Talisman.

We prepare also 'Special Talisman' which will give greater effects and success in all reasonable affairs although unfavourable results are expected. But it will not give any effect in races, lottery and gambling. Those who require Special Talisman should furnish full particulars regarding their Gothram and House name if any and their full name. If the horoscope is available a copy of it may be sent or the date of birth may be mentioned. The purpose for which this Talisman is required should be clearly stated. This is made of gold and the necessary puja and homam will be performed for about forty days from the date of receipt of the order. An advance of Rs. 20 should be sent for its preparation and the balance of Rs. 30 will be recovered by V. P. P. when the parcel is sent with the necessary instructions for wearing the Talisman.

The Ordinary Talisman is made of silver and it will be sent in a day or two after the receipt of the order. Its effects will continue for a year or two but those of the Special Talisman will last throughout the lifetime of the person wearing it.

The cost of Ordinary Talisman	Rs. 2
,, If ten purchased at a time	,, 15
,, The Special Talisman	,, 50

The name and address should be written clearly and whether the Talisman should be sent by V. P. P. or the cost is sent in advance by M. O. should be stated. V. P. P. can be sent to places in India, Ceylon and Burma, but it cannot be sent to South Africa and other Foreign Countries Malay States. If orders are sent from those places the cost of the Talisman together with Rs. 1-8-0 being the parcel charges should be sent in advance by M. O. or B. P. O.

ASTROLOGICAL REVELATIONS.

Send your horoscope or the correct date and time of birth or the correct time of your writing the letter and approximate age. You will be furnished with correct future readings.

1 year life reading (Monthly details)	Rs.	2	0 0
1 year life reading (Weekly details)	,,	10	0 0
5 years life reading (Monthly details)	,,	7	8 0
For 5 questions relating to futurity	,,	1	0 0
For every additional question	,,	0	4 0
V. P. P. Charges	,,	0	5 0

.....As I have been fully satisfied with the answers that I had to get previously, to my questions, I have got every confidence in you. I hope, rather beg of you to guide me to brighten my future career. (Sd.) Babu Shetty, C|o, R. M. Hedge, Tea Shop, 237, Delisle Road, Bombay, 13. 22—2—32.

.....I found the Annual (Monthly) Life Reading of mine you kindly sent last year wonderfully correct. (Sd.) Ardeshar B. Patel, Lakhaji's House, Leheripura, Baroda, 27—2—32.

.....I purchased some Kavachams from you, which were of great help to me and proved best to my satisfaction. (Sd.) K. Ganapathi Mudaliar, Loco Running Shed, B. C. Ltd., Namtu, N. S. S. 14-3-32.

.....The Kavacham and the Viboodhi Prasadam you sent me helped me to a great extent and saved me even from dangers. (Sd.) M. Pichai, C|o. P. S. Krishna Iyer, Proprietor, P. Senapathi Iyer and Sons, Madura, 25—3—32

.....I got your predictions last time and I am quite satisfied Therefore I intend getting advice always from you. (Sd.) S Ganesha Pillai, Karainagar, Jaffna, Ceylon, 26—3—32.

.....The answers you sent for my questions on 3—7—1929 proved to be very correct and hence, please send me a year's monthly reading and oblige. (Sd.) K. S. Sreenivasan, Kammapura, K.P.M (Post) S. Arcot Dt. 27—3—32

.....It is only due to your unrivalled and unshaken favour and advice, that the case of Mr Ramulu ended in his favour. (Sd.) Visalakshi Ammal, Nellore. 28—3—32.

.....I got a life reading from your holiness on 14—8—1925, and what your holiness had predicted there proved correct to the letter. (Sd.) Z. Gnanamuthu, Dresser and conductor, Sungei war Estate, Kulim, (Post) Malaya. 29—3—32.

.....As stated by you I didn't get a prize in the Competition. (Sd.) Mrs. R. Dosy, 2. First Floor, Feru house, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1—4—32.

.....I beg to invite your attention to your No. 99930 dated 19—8—30 and beg to express my satisfaction though the occurances described therein took place with slight modifications. (Sd.) M. V. Joshi, C|o, Inspector of Agriculture, Amalner. 8—4—32.

.....On 22nd Apl., 1929. you sent me one year's life reading and all that predicted by you came true. (Sd.) S. M. Gopal Chetti, 48, 120th Street, Kalabasthi. Rangoon, 10—4—32.

.....I am glad to acknowledge the receipt of my life reading and answers to my five questions and convinced of the correctness of those answers. (Sd.) J. Mohanlal Shah, C|o. Coronation Commercial College, Bunder Road, Karachi. 10—4—32.

.....I am pleased to put to your notice that most of your predictions contained in my life reading made out by you by No. 103372|31 from 10—5—31 to 9—5—32 were correct. (Sd.) M. N. Bhagdev, The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd, Porbandar, 14—4—32.

.....I have consulted you for two or three times and I am quite satisfied with your predictions. (Sd.) Daniel Maistry, Soliya Thottam, Soliya (Post) (Via) Pollachi. 16—4—32.

.....In your letter of the 20th Aug. 1930, you predicted answers to my questions of which many had come to pass accurately by which I have been greatly benefitted. (Sd.) T. G. Srinivasan, Customs Officer, Velankanni. 17—4—32.

.....I had the benefit of your prediction in 1929 when I was very hard pressed. It gave me much satisfaction as the same prove quite true. (Sd.) M. V. Veerabhadran, B.A., Inspector of Co-operative Societies, C|o, M. V. Pasupathi Iyer, B.A., L.T.; Head Master, "Stream Side, Coonoor, 22—4—32.

Address:— **V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR,** *Astrologer*

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM

Tiruttani P. O. Chittoor District S. INDIA.

Nerbudda, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, T M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Jaladuta, S.S.N. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Nerbudda	13-5-32.
Clan Macbride	14-5-32.
Victoria Boats for A. Cotton	14-5-32.
Irrawadi	14-5-32.
Rizwani	16-5-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 16.

City of Sydney for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Manchester:—14 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas Co.; 60 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal & Sons; 80 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export & Co.; 625 drums castor oil, Gujerat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

For Atwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.

S.S. Fushjama for Istambul:—42 bags mendi powder, Thos Cook & Sons.

For Venice:—70 bags castor seed, A Virji & Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, V Morarji.

S.S. Tasmania Maru for Nogoya:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nogoya:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 16.

SS Gelfels, Agents L Edward Ltd. from Hamburg:—550 cases wire-netting; 320 cases slates; 575 bundle copper sheets; 405 bundles clovestones; 160 bags China clay; 35 cases spirits; 167 cases bleaching powder; 38 cases bolts and nuts; 156 cases machinery; 33 cases clocks; 41 cases machinery parts; 25 cases mill-boards; 95 cases plywood; 2300 pieces timber; 250 drums dyes; 101 cases sewing machinery; 99 cases lamps; 340 cases paper; 300 cases beer; 25 cases hardware; 21 drums M.A.F. oil; 1085 drums whale oil; 1110 cases glassware; 149 bundle tubes; 1000 bags sulphur; 416 drums chemicals; 413 bundle Y. M. sheets; 663 bundle Y. M. circles'

From Port Said:—3003 bags soda ash; 72 bags caustic soda.

From Alexandria:—1013 bales cotton.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

Ordinance Rule Under Searchlight

EDITOR'S SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL

"Mere Opinions, A Freeman Is Entitled To Entertain"

I WOULD NOT ADMINISTER LAW WHICH JUSTIFIES SUCH IMPRISONMENT, SAYS SIND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 13.

In reducing the sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on Mr. Jethmal Parsram, editor "Sind Herald" to the imprisonment of seven weeks already undergone, which brought about his release forthwith, Mr. V. N. Freres the Judicial Commissioner, made some very strong remarks against the judgment of Mr. W. N. Richardson, who convicted Mr. Jethma'.

UNDER PRESS ACT.

The facts of the case are that Mr. Jethmal Parsram, the editor, had been served with a warning by the District Magistrate of Karachi in respect of an article entitled "George Lansbury's Hopes" and again with an order under section 4 (1) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance II of 1932, restraining him from publishing any matter in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and or any matter falling with the ambit of section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 as extended by section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance of 1932. Later on, he was tried and convicted in respect of two articles entitled "Doomsday Budgets" and "The Gujerat Mail" and sentenced under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

In the appeal, the Judicial Commissioner, quashed the conviction in respect of the first article "Doomsday Budgets". The pertinent extracts from the latter article are as follows:—

"The Provincial budgets, indicate a state of affairs, which belies completely the optimism of Sir S. Hoare, that soon the Indian situation will be eased. The tremendous deficits of the Provincial budgets disclose the ugly fact as nothing else could, that the ruin has already come. There are 3 crores and 70 lakhs of deficit which the Bengal Government alone has had to face, out of these about a crore is due to incurring the excessive police and jail expenses. Repression and riding rough over the rights of the people, bring about agitation, revolt and rebellion to face which enormous sums of money are required, which can be only had, by excessive taxation; that again leads to more and more disaffection; this the vicious circle moves on.....Sir Samuel Hoare wont cry halt, otherwise after financially ruining the Provinces and then India, he will find that the Law of the "Boomerang" will have undone the Empire, which is the pride of the diehards."

"A FREEMAN'S OPINION."

Disagreeing with the lower court's decision holding the publication of the above article as an offence, the learned Judicial Commissioner remarked that "In this article the editor enunciates a series of propositions. Of this the greater part I take to be true. But it is of no consequence whether they are true or whether they are false. They are at least opinions which every free man is entitled to entertain, profess or defend. A place in which a man may be imprisoned for the use of the words which I have quoted above would no longer deserve to be called a free country: and a law which would justify such imprisonment is a law, I for one would not administer.

I have, however, no doubt, thatt the Ordinance has not and was not ever intended to have any such effect, and if there was nothing before me than the words I have quoted I should reverse the conviction without hesitation, but there is something more."

"BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA."

The learned Judicial Commissioner, however, took strong exception to the use of three words, viz., "Ghoulish" "Hellish" and "Tortures" in respect of the Ordinances in the second article entitled "The Gujerat Mail" which was as follows:—

"POOR JOURNALISTS"

"What are poor journalists to do? Indeed they are literally between the Devil and the Deep Sea. As if the ghoulish ordinances were not sufficiently harrassing for them, that it was necessary for the "Gujerat Mail" to suck whatever little of their blood was left! "The starters of the Gujerat Mail propose to shoot the editors who do not dip their pen in more and more poison in order that the existence of the enemies of the "Gujerat Mail" be embittered.....

In spite of this the poor dears have to suffer all the tortures of the hellish ordinances, whose axe hangs on their heads. Truly between the Devil and the Deep Sea"!

The Judge objecting to the use of the words "Ghoulish". "Hellish" and "Tortures" in the above article, characterised them as mere nonsense, but nevertheless they were objectionable words referring as hey did towards the ordinances.

"QUITE SOBER OTHERWISE"

The Judge also took into consideration the plea of the appellant that on previous occasions in his paper he had condemned the Civil Disobedience Movement and the general breaking of laws and he had also criticised the policy of the Congress as exploiting the poor for the benefit of the few rich. He had also expressed as his belief that "the Union between British and India was essential for a world commonwealth? The Judge also remarked that the appellant had urged that his writings otherwise were quite sober and that he had taken shelter under the following words of the Bombay Government Circular:

"It has no desire to interfere with honest journalism and had no wish to penalise occasional and unintentional inclusion of undesirable matter in a paper ordinarily well-conducted".

In this connection the Judge remarked "The appellant has relied on words which have no authority. To interpret the words of an ordinance is the function of the courts which are established for that purpose. Any exposition by the Executive Government has only the weight of a considered and enlightened opinion derived from experience, but it cannot be quoted or received as authority by the court."

SENTENCE REDUCED.

The Judge therefore held that the second article of the accused violated section 63 (d) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance as it brought in hatred and contempt the Government established by law or to excite disaffection towards the said Government". He, however, was of opinion that the previous sentence under section 124 A, inflicted on the accused thirteen years back in respect of which he had been given a free pardon by the Secretary of State, should not be taken into consideration in assessing the qdantum of punishment for the present sentence. He therefore reduced the sentence to that already undergone.

Riot Map Of Bombay

(1)
Mandvi (Barbhai Mohalla, where thee trouble started on Saturday.

(2)
Umerkhadi and Dongri to which the trouble spread on Sunday. This includes Phydhownie the storm-centre, on Sunday afternoon.

(3)
Kalbadevi, where Hindu reprisals began on Sunday night.

(4)
Bhuleshwar and Girgaum right up to Chowpatty, where Hindus were on the aggressive on Monday.

Hindus looting a Muslim shop at the C. P. Tank.

(Continued from Column 7.)

a volcanic phase." If that is what is happening in India, who are the sufferers, may I ask? The greatest sufferers are the 98 per cent. of the population, the peasants of the population and the workers in factories. It is therefore up to us so to develop this Organisation so that note can be taken not merely of the economic aspect of the life of the working classes, but also of all the other factors which affect that economic situation of the working classes. Otherwise I can see before me the shambles of war, not only for Europe alone but for this great ideal which has been set up, to which men's minds must turn. I do hope, if this avenue of escape is found, that the time will come when our minds will turn to the rising sun which will shine not only on the high peaks of all the nations of the world, but also in the dark and distant corners of the world.

Indian Workers' ... Miserable Lot

DEWAN CHAMAN LALL DEMANDS JUSTICE FOR THEM AT INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The following are full extracts from the speech delivered in the course of the debate which followed the presentation of the I. L. O. Director's Report to the 16th I. L. Conference by Diwan Chanan Lall, Indian Workers' Delegate to the Conference:—

It will be realised that Europe to-day can no longer consider itself safe in its splendid isolation. In fact, the world to-day is a unity and this Organisation is but one example of the fact. We in India have realised the necessity of international contacts and, having realised it from the ouset, we have given our best to this particular Organisation. In fact, it was a demand made some years ago by us that you should extend the sphere of your activities to my country which led to the appointment of your Correspondent in India (Dr. P. P. Pillai). I take this opportunity of paying my tribute to him. He is one of the ablest and most trusted servants that this Organisation possesses and he has created an excellent impression in India. This alone should be sufficient justification for the step that has been taken.

Now, Mr. President, although we have for the last few years closely co-operated with this Organisation, you must not run away with the idea that all has been well as a result of our contact with this Organisation. It is unnecessary to emphasise that such a large number of Conventions have been ratified, and therefore that all is well with this Organisation. What we must look at is the quality; how many of the necessary and important Conventions have been ratified by non-European countries. Take the case of India. May I assert—and I hope I may assert without challenge—that some of the most important Conventions passed by this Organisation have failed to obtain ratification in India, and I want to know what the reason is—why they have failed to obtain such ratification. It is no doubt perfectly true that the Indian Government would be willing to ratify a Convention, say, the Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels. It breaks no bones.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

But what I want to know is this: What has happened to Conventions relating to unemployment insurance; what has happened to Conventions relating to sickness insurance; what has happened to Conventions relating to minimum wage-fixing machinery? Those are things which affect the life and happiness and prosperity of the working-classes in India, and yet you go on detailing the fact that a large number of ratifications have been given effect to by the Government of India and, on the other hand, leave out the question of the most important things that affect the life and happiness of millions of workers that live in my country.

This is a problem particularly important for us in India, and for this reason the conditions in India to-day—and I am not going to weary this Conference in dealing with those conditions—are of a most grave and terrible nature. Take the economic conditions of the country to-day; take it industry by industry. When you talk about unemployment in Europe I assert boldly that to-day if a census was taken of the unemployment existing in my country it would put into the shade the figures that are revealed of unemployment throughout Europe Not only have rationalisation schemes created more unemployment, not only have retrenchment schemes created large bodies of unemployed, who have neither the poor law to fall back upon nor any unemployment insurance to which they can turn, but the economic crisis which has involved the whole of he world has been of special significance in India, and the result is that to-day India, usually a poverty-stricken country, has been made desperate so far as the working classes are concerned, because the authorities who are in charge of the destiny of the working classes in India have turned a completely deaf ear to the demands made time and again by the working classes and everybody who has the interests of humanity at heart, that something should be done to avoid the terrible results of unemployment in my country.

"SOLD INTO SLAVERY."

Mr. President, not only is this important as far as we are concerned, but let us examine a little further the conditions that prevail in India. I do not know how many Delegates here present realise that there are systems prevailing in India to-day under which men and women are being actually sold into slavery for employment in agriculture; that little children are being pledged in factories where carpets are made. Children of five, six and seven years of age are sold by their parents into these factories for a mere song, with no conditions laid down as to the number of hours they are to work in these factories, or as to when they are to obtain their release, except that when the amount has been taken by the parents from the factory owner or from the particular man who recruits these children, when that amount and the high rate of interest charged is paid back, then only will the children be released. Is it realised that in India to-day it is permissible under the law for mineowners to work miners a twelve hour shift in the mines? Generally speaking, the average of a worker in India is about a penny an hour. Such are the conditions of millions of workers in India—of millions of agricultural workers and of industrial workers, and I want to know how far can we turn round and say that this Organisation has been of assistance in eliminating, in destroying, those terrible conditions that prevail in my country?

HEAVY LOSS TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

The financial position in India to-day, Mr. President, is that every competent financial authority reckons that to-day the Government of India must be loser to the extent of about two crores a month—Rs. 24 crores a year. That is the financial position.

After referring to the political situation, Dewan Chaman Lall proceeded: Why do I refer to this? Because the economic life of the people is intimately associated, as you have yourself seen, Mr. Director, and pointed out in your Report, with the political situation of a country. You cannot to-day discuss the happiness and the peace and prosperity of millions of workers in any country without paying some attention to the political aspects of their life, and unless and until there is a settlement which can bring peace to India, I am afraid that the working classes will be those who will be the greatest losers in this game which is being played in my country.

WHO SUFFER THE MOST?

I only want to refer to what the correspondent of an English newspaper said only recently in the "Manchester Guardian." He said: "Only wars and revolutions, one is tempted to think, ever change long-established evils." In reference to India, he said "I am certain the unchanging East is going to pass through

(Continued in column 4 and 5.)

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